HARDWARE.....SOFTWARE.....AT HOME.....IN BUSINESS



## KEEP AN EYE ON THINGS: Computer controlled security system

Tackle the terminology with our beginner's guid

Print your own posters with our special utility package

Micros for the classroom: we report on two new systems

User report on the BBC Micro

## The DAI Personal Computer is F \*High Performance\* \*High Value\*









MY INTEREST IS:

ADDRESS.

### **Standard Features**

- **24k Resident High-Speed Basic**
- \* 16 Colour High-Resolution Graphics (255 × 335)
- **Scrolling Screen Editor**
- Sound Commands for Music Generation
- \* Very High Speed Hardware Maths Option
- \* Resident Monitor for Machine Language Programming
- \* 3 Programmable Parallel Ports
- Standard TV Interface via Aerial Socket
- RS232 Serial Port and Dual Cassette Interfaces

Manufactured by:

DAI

THE MICROCOMPUTER ENGINEERING COMPANY Brussels, Belgium. Available from:

### Data Applications (UH) Ltd.

Personal Computer Division 16b Dyer Street Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 2PF Tel: Cirencester (0285) 61902

Data Appli

NAME.

Editor : Henry Budgett Group Art Editor : Paul Wilson-Patterson BA Advertisement Manager : Bill Delaney



Editorial Assistants : Tina Boylan, Roger Munford Assistant Art Editor : Kieran Wade Advertisement Sales Executive : John Sorrenti Advertisement Copy Control : Sandie Neville, Sonia Hunt Managing Editor : Ron Harris BSc Managing Director : T J Connell

### ABC Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation

Computing Today is normally published on the second Friday in the month preceding cover date. Distributed by: Argus Press Sales & Distribution Ltd, 12-18 Paul Street, London EC2A 4JS. 01-247 8233. Printed by: Alabaster Passmore & Sons Ltd, Maidstone, Kent.

©ARGUS SPECIALIST PUBLICATIONS LTD 1982: All material is subject to worldwide copyright protection. All reasonable care is taken in the preparation of the magazine's contents, but the publishers cannot be held legally responsible for errors. Where mistakes do occur, a correction will normally be published as soon as possible alterwards. All prices and data contained in advertisements are accepted by us in good faith as correct at time of going to press. Neither the advertisers nor the publishers can be held responsible, however, for any variations affecting price or availability which may occur after the publication has closed for press.

Subscription Rates : UK £11.50 including postage. Airmail and other rates upon application to Computing Today Subscriptions Department, 513 London Rd, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 6AR.

Computing Today is constantly on the look-out for well written articles and programs. If you think that your efforts meet our standards please feel free to submit your work to us for consideration.

All material should be typed. Any programs submitted must be listed, cassette tapes and discs will not be accepted, and should be accompanied by sufficient documentation to enable their implementation. Please enclose an SAE if you want your manuscript returned, all submissions will be acknowledged. Any published work will be paid for.

All work for consideration should be sent to the Editor at our Charing Cross Road address.

## **CONTENTS** VOL 4 NO 1 MARCH 1982

EDITORIAL & ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EE. Telephone 01-437 1002-7. Telex 8811896.

### CONSUMER NEWS ......6

New products for the personal computer user plus our new StateSide column.

### BUSINESS NEWS .....14

Upmarket products for the businessperson or professional systems user.

### SOFT WARES ..... 19

There's so much new software around we've devoted a page to the latest releases.



### 

If you are security-conscious or just need a sophisticated domestic monitoring system, then this project may be just what you've been looking for.

### SPECIAL REPORT 1 ......33

New technology and the classroom have always seemed to be an expensive combination. We examine a new lowcost alternative.



### TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATED ......40

Is your brain being jumbled by all the jargon? If you are a newcomer to the world of the personal computer then take heart — we explain all those funny words in plain English.

### GOING FORTH .....48

The third part of our series on this new language for micros, looks at some more commands and gets us ready to write our first program.



### BBC USER REPORT ......55

You may think that you've read reviews and benchtests of the BBC's new micro, but no-one has yet put it to the sort of test we dreamt up. After four weeks of continuous use in our reviewer's home, there's a lot of information to read!

### SPECIAL REPORT 2 ......64

A microcomputer training aid for the cost of a decent keyboard! The Micro-Professor is certainly cheap but does it fulfil its promise?



### 

Books under scrutiny this month help you to choose a personal computer and then tell you how not to treat it once you've got it home.

### POSTERS ......80

If you've ever had the desire to get into print in a BIG way then this utility package is just what you need. The program is fully documented for implementation on various systems.

### 

Views expressed, wrongs righted and some errors corrected.

Next Month's Issue					 				.18
Specialist Book Service					 				.21
Submissions					 				. 37
Binders									.51
Subscriptions				• •					.52
London Computer Fair									.69
Back Issues				 		•			. 97
Computamart				 					.98



COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982

### AT BYTESHOP MANCHESTER are kee SHARP MZ-80K HARPSHARPSHARPSHARPSHA SHARPSHARPSHARPSHAR SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARPSHARP A Complete SHARP Computer for less SHAR than £400 SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARI HARPSHARPSHARPSHARPSHAR inc VAT! HARPSHARPSHARPSHAR Stephies Mag Microon Constant State One of the State of t Order by post, or visit our Showroom Presession area providence and a strate and a strate a st A Full 48 K Microcomputer with built in cassette drive and video screen. A full range of modular expansions including printers, floppy Actes to a care of a court day a strate disk drives are also available. Please phone, call or send for fuller details. To Order by post, complete the attached Order Form, and send with personal cheque. Allow one week for the cheque to clear. \*VAT has been calculated at the current rate of 15%. Please make any adjustment for any changes since publication date.

### **Byte Shop Computerland**

11 Gateway House, Piccadilly Station Approach, Manchester M1 2GH. Tel: 061 236 4737

A member of the -Comart Group of Companies A member of the Computer Retailers Association



AccessCard NO

Jay Card

Barc



ne of the most exciting developments to hit the personal computing industry over here has to be the introduction of the new IBM personal computer. Utilising the Intel 8088 16-bit CPU, the IBM may be considered in a class of its own having allowed for support and expansion of up to 256K of main memory.

### The Hard Bit!

\*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*

\*

\*

×

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

×

The computer comes as a basic four-piece ensemble, having separate keyboard mainframe, VDU and printer components. A cassette interface is provided with capacity to add two 5¼" disc drives of 160K capacity each.

The keyboard is excellent, being physically strong and adjustable for two different typing angles. It has 83 keys including a numerical keypad and has many versatile features including a 'Typamatic' facility allowing automatic repeat of any key being held down and audible 'click' heard as each key is depressed.

The unit utilises 40K of ROM and has sockets for 64K of RAM. Memory in 32K or 64K groups may be added beyond 64K by cards inserted in the expansion slots. Five expansion slots are provided and all connections to the unit are made from the rear, yielding a very neat appearance.

The ROM is used in three ways. 2K is used to store system diagnostics, the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) occupies 6K and the remaining 32K is occupied by probably the most complete version of BASIC to reside in a personal computer — a cassette version written by Microsoft. When the discs are booted, two extensions become available adding graphics, file capabilities and music.

The VDU, with upper and lower case (true descenders), has the capability to display foreign language characters, blinking display, inverse video and underlining. The display device itself does not support graphics; a colour graphics card must be installed in one of the slots. The adaptor comes with 16K of memory used for graphics storage, freeing program memory. Two text modes are available, presented in 25 lines of either 40 or 80 columns. Low resolution mode can utilise text size blocks to display in eight background and sixteen foreground colours. Medium resolution display makes available 200 vertical and 320 horizontal dots using only four colours; high resolution mode uses 200 vertical and 640 horizontal dots although this is presented in monochrome.

The DOS used by IBM is essentially equivalent to CP/M. Disc formatting is very fast, as is disc copying and comparing — well under a minute in all cases. Operation is clear and trouble free.

The IBM system documentation is merely excellent, the manuals being colour-coded, easy to read and understand.

Industry reaction has been interesting, to say the least. The primary criticism has been one of price. Certainly the IBM machine is not cheap. However, if the consumer wants to spend some time comparing system prices and the capability of the system to be expanded, the IBM compares very well indeed.

### Nibbles

Computerware of Encinitas has recently announced a computer version of Rubik's Cube for the Tandy (Radio Shack as it is called over here). It includes the capability to save the cube on tape so that the player can continue later after the headache clears up ..... Computer-Mat of Arizona has announced a game for the PET called Astroidz based on the famous and challenging arcade game .... Personal Software has announced VisiFile, an addition to the VisiCalc series, designed to handle report printing, search and sort records and print mailing labels.....Software Resources Inc of Cambridge, MA. has introduced a VisiCalc program that combines graphics and analysis in order to generate graphics displays, compute statistical functions, print graphs and tables, plot trend lines as well as edit and update both its own and other VisiCalc files.

Bud Izen Davis, California

\*\*\*\*\*

### COMPUTER

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

×

×

\*

\*

\*

×

×

×

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

×

×

×

×

\*

\*

\*

Readers may be confused by the two quite separate London Computer Fairs taking place this April. Two? I hear you chorus. Yes, but don't worry, there's only one original, co-sponsored by Educational Computing and another very wellrespected Computing magazine (we don't like to boast...well, two don't like to boast...well, not too openly anyway). The Association of London Com-puter Clubs have organised their third London Computer Fair for April 15-17 at the Polytechnic of North London. The organisers are planning to expand the exhibition floor space by 50% allowing 48 stands; provision having been made for over 10,000 visitors. There will also be a three day residential 'Computers in Education' conference asso-ciated with the Fair. So remember, accept no sub-stitutes, make a date in your diary to visit the original Lon-don Computer Fair. For more detailed enthusiasm, contact Robin Bradbeer, at the Polytechnic of North London, Department of Electronics and Communications Engineering, Holloway Road, London N7 8DB or telephone him on 01-607 2789.

### **VIDEO EXTRA**

To enhance the video display of any TRS-80 Model 1 is the ÅV-1 board, newly available from RHA (Minisystems) Ltd. The AV-1 offers the addition of Scripsit compatible lower case, giving a total of 96 ASCII characters; all of which can be displayed in positive (white or black) or inverted (black on white) video. The 64 graphics characters are retained to a total of 256 different characters and the whole screen, including borders, may be inverted under separate control. The AV-1 board, priced at £23 + VAT, is totally compatible with exisiting software. For further details contact RHA (Minisystems) Ltd at 83, Gidley Way, Horspath, Oxford OX9 ITQ or telephone them on 08677-3825.

### **BBC MICRO SUPPORT**

The BBC's Microcomputer and Computer Literacy Programs are to be supported by Catron Micro Centre whose branches in Sheffield and Derby will be acting as Referral Centres. Ian Dunkley, Datron's Managing Director and Chairman of the Computer Retailers Association, while an outspoken critic of the commercial aspects of the machine, he is eager to provide local support for their wide base of educational users. Ian Dunkley can be reached at the Datron Micro Centre, 2, Abbeydale Road, Sheffield S7 1FD or by telephone on 0742-585490.

## **CONSUMER NEWS**



### **STORED OF THE RINGS**

Two new cassette data storage devices are available from Ikon Computer Products. First up is the Hobbit, a fast mini-cassette data storage system capable of creating up to 69 files on both sides of the tape with over 51K per side. The firmware provides delete, list, load, dump, rename and other instructions and is completely compatible with their other new product, the FV1. The FV1 is a cassettebased data storage system easily connected to any computer

via an RS232 serial link and boasts a storage capacity of 101K per cassette – a total of 104 files. There is full internal buffering and data may be transmitted in blocks of between 1 and 99 bytes, with a comprehensive error checking of commands. The prices of the Hobbit and the FV1 are £99 + VAT and £235 + VAT respectively. Further information is available from Ikon Computer Products, Kiln Lake, Laugharne, Carmarthen, Dyfed.

### **IS VIC THERE?**►

Arfon have introduced a new expansion board which will upgrade the VIC 20 into a seven cartridge, fully integrated system. Firmly secured to the aluminium base of the VIC 20, there is also space at the rear of the expansion board to allow a modulator to be sited. Memory cartridges are available im-mediately with a choice of 3K at £26, 8K at £39 and 16K at £65. Arfon are also providing a full range of upmarket software car-tridges and functional cartridges, ie RS232, user port, ex-pansion speech, music, disc controller, etc. A more powerful supply has been developed to power the VIC and its expansion and this is priced at £100, the expansion board is available at £85 + VAT. Further enquiries should be directed to Arfon Microelectronics Ltd, Cibyn Industrial Estate, Caer-narfon, Gwynedd, Wales LL55 2BD or by telephone on 0286-5005.



### **TWO FOR OHIO**

Two new products have been introduced to compliment the range of Ohio Scientific com-puters and the UK101. A 680 expansion board offers the follow-ing facilities: Centronics compatible output port; IEEE com-patible I/ O port; space for up to 8K of EPROM; and 2K of batterybacked non-volatile RAM. Complete with all cables and conections, the board is priced at £165 VAT. A 2K firmware package in EPROM, Starlink, has been designed to give communications handling facilities to OSI and UK101 users. The software supports 'indirect-file'-type operations enabling data to be manipulated either as pro-grams or as text and easily converted between formats; thus word processing techniques may be applied to program development. Supplied with comprehensive documentation and fitting instructions, the package is available for £19.50 VAT. Further information from Mutek, The Studio, Quarry Hill, Box, Corsham, Wiltshire SN14 9HT.

### VIDEO PROGRAM

John Wiley & Sons have introduced a video package 'Programming In Pascal' as a series of sixteen half hour video programmes taking the uninitiated programmer through conceptual explanations, various examples and practical exercises. The series is produced by Shef-field University and features Lawrence Atkinson, known to many of you as the author of the best selling text on Pascal Pro-gramming. The price of the package is £1250 + VAT, with special discounts offered to UK Educational Institutions, and sample tapes can be obtained for £25.00. While we're here, if any of you couldn't afford the cloth edition of the excellent Writing Interactive Compilers and Interpreters by PJ Brown, good news, it's now been published in paperback ISBN 0471 100722, price £5.95. Further details can be obtained from John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex PO19 1UD or 'phone them on 0243-784531.

### A BIT OF STICK?>

How would you like to create multi-colour graphics, sketches, technical drawings, electronic circuit diagrams, typography, as well as a host of visual ef-fects? Using a new hard-ware/software package called the BIT STIK system, this is now possible for only £185 + VAT. Initially the BIT STIK system is available for use with any 48K Apple system with DOS and colour/black & white monitor. interface modules However, and modified software will shortly be available for other machines. The designers are also currently working on a number of allied product developments which will utilise some of the unique features of the BIT STIK, including soft-ware for a dynamic 3D transform package. Further information can be obtained from ROBOCOM Ltd, CIL Trading Estate, Fonthill Road, London N4 or by 'phoning 01-836 1072.



## MICROGEN ZX81 QUALITY PRODUCTS JOYSTICKS FOR THE ZX81 AS SEEN AT THE ZX MICROFAIR

Micro Gen proudly announce the most exciting development ever for the ZX81. This add on effectively turns your ZX81 into a true programmable games machine. Benefits are a responsive interface between the ZX81 and the user play space invaders, breakout etc like you have never played before!

Free yourself of that dead unresponsive keyboard and even if you have bought an add on keyboard our joystick package will enable you to play games with far more enjoyment and efficiency.

The controller board connects between the ram pack and the ZX81. (It does not affect the normal operation of the machine and no special skill is required to make this connection.) This board has the facility to accept one or two joysticks. Games using two joysticks so by allowing two players to play against one another will be announced in the near future.

It is our intention to market a wide range of cassettes similar to that of the popular cartridge games machines on the market but at an extremely competitive price. Detailed instructions will be supplied to enable our customers to use the joysticks in their own programmes you will require one joystick and a controller board for the games presently available. If you write a programme which is exceptional please submit it to us and we will consider marketing it on a royalty base.

Prices are Controller board £19.80 inc VAT, Joystick £9.60 inc VAT. Please add 0.80p p+p

Games available for the joysticks ZX Space Invaders + ZX Maze £6.95, ZX Breakout £4.50. Please add 40p p + p (Dealer enquiries welcomed)

Other games available (not using joysticks).

## **ZX81 CHESS**

### LOOK AT THESE FEATURES

- ★ Graphic display of positions on chess board
- Displays seperate record of your move and the computers
- ★ Written in superfast machine code
- ★ Plays all legal moves including castling and enpassant but if an illegal move is entered will answer illegal move
- ★ Six levels of play
- ★ Random weighting computer doesn't always play the same move in an identical situation.
- ★ Board can be set up to any configuration and you can even after or exchange sides in midgame.
- ★ Amazing power in 10K of memory

### PLUS CHESS CLOCK!

- ★ Records and display time taken per player
- ★ Resetable function
- ★ Single key entry
- £9.50 + 40p P&P.



Can you bomb and blow up your targets before your plane loses altitude and crashes

\* Superb graphics \* Superfast machine code \* Score continuously incremented \* Displays highest score of previous games \* Simulated bombs & rockets.

+ ZX REFLEX Are you as fast as you thought? Find out with this game! Only £4:50 + 40p P&P.

Please note we also supply Hilderbay Professional Business software. Details on application. Cheques and postal orders payable to

Micro Gen Dept C.T. 24 Agar Crescent Bracnall Berks. Tel: (0344) 27317.



The second secon



## Sinclair ZX81 Personal Comp the heart of a system that grows with you.

1980 saw a genuine breakthrough – the Sinclair ZX80, world's first complete personal computer for under  $\pounds$ 100. Not surprisingly, over 50,000 were sold.

In March 1981, the Sinclair lead increased dramatically. For just  $\pounds 69.95$  the Sinclair ZX81 offers even more advanced facilities at an even lower price. Initially, even we were surprised by the demand – over 50,000 in the first 3 months!

Today, the Sinclair ZX81 is the heart of a computer system. You can add 16-times more memory with the ZX RAM pack. The ZX Printer offers an unbeatable combination of performance and price. And the ZX Software library is growing every day.

Lower price: higher capability

With the ZX81, it's still very simple to teach yourself computing, but the ZX81 packs even greater working capability than the ZX80.

It uses the same micro-processor, but incorporates a new, more powerful 8K BASIC ROM – the 'trained intelligence' of the computer. This chip works in decimals, handles logs and trig, allows you to plot graphs, and builds up animated displays.

And the ZX81 incorporates other operation refinements – the facility to load and save named programs on cassette, for example, and to drive the new ZX Printer.



Every ZX81 comes with a comprehensive, specially- written manual – a complete course in BASIC programming, from first principles to complex programs.

### Higher specification, lower price how's it done?

Kit:

£49.95

Quite simply, by design. The ZX80 reduced the chips in a working computer from 40 or so, to 21. The ZX81 reduces the 21 to 4!

The secret lies in a totally new master chip. Designed by Sinclair and custom-built in Britain, this unique chip replaces 18 chips from the ZX80!

### New, improved specification

• Z80A micro-processor – new faster version of the famous Z80 chip, widely recognised as the best ever made.

• Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX81 eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, LIST, PRINT, etc.) have their own single-key entry.

• Unique syntax-check and report codes identify programming errors immediately.

• Full range of mathematical and scientific functions accurate to eight decimal places.

 Graph-drawing and animateddisplay facilities.

 Multi-dimensional string and numerical arrays.

Up to 26 FOR/NEXT loops.

 Randomise function – useful for games as well as serious applications.

 Cassette LOAD and SAVE with named programs.

• 1K-byte RAM expandable to 16K bytes with Sinclair RAM pack.

• Able to drive the new Sinclair printer.

• Advanced 4-chip design: microprocessor, ROM, RAM, plus master chip – unique, custom-built chip replacing 18 ZX80 chips.

## Built: £69.95

### Kit or built - it's up to you!

You'll be surprised how easy the ZX81 kit is to build: just four chips to assemble (plus, of course the other discrete components) – a few hours' work with a fine-tipped soldering iron. And you may already have a suitable mains adaptor – 600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated (supplied with built version).

SE LE LE LE LE

Kit and built versions come complete with all leads to connect to your TV (colour or black and white) and cassette recorder.





### 16K-byte RAM pack for massive add-on memory.

Designed as a complete module to fit your Sinclair ZX80 or ZX81, the RAM pack simply plugs into the existing expansion port at the rear of the computer to multiply your data/program storage by 16!

Use it for long and complex programs or as a personal database. Yet it costs as little as half the price of competitive additional memory.

With the RAM pack, you can also run some of the more sophisticated ZX Software – the Business & Household management systems for example.



### Available nowthe ZX Printer for only £49.<sup>95</sup>

Designed exclusively for use with the ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM), the printer offers full alphanumerics and highly sophisticated graphics.

A special feature is COPY, which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further intructions.

### How to order your ZX81

BY PHONE – Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard holders can call 01-200 0200 for personal attention 24 hours a day, every day. BY FREEPOST – use the no-stampneeded coupon below. You can pay At last you can have a hard copy of your program listings – particularly useful when writing or editing programs.

And of course you can print out your results for permanent records or sending to a friend.

Printing speed is 50 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 9 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your computer – using a stackable connector so you *can* plug in a RAM pack as well. A roll of paper (65 ft long x 4 in wide) is supplied, along with full instructions.

by cheque, postal order, Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard. EITHER WAY – please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day money-back option. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt – and we have no doubt that you will be.

0	Item	Code	Itomorioo	Total
City	Item	Code	£	£
	Sinclair ZX81 Personal Computer kit(s). Price includes ZX81 BASIC manual, excludes mains adaptor.	12	49.95	
	Ready-assembled Sinclair ZX81 Personal Computer(s). Price includes ZX81 BASIC manual and mains adaptor.	- 11	69.95	
	Mains Adaptor(s) (600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated).	10	8.95	
	16K-BYTE RAM pack.	18	49.95	
_	Sinclair ZX Printer.	27	49.95	
	8K BASIC ROM to fit ZX80.	17	19.95	
	Post and Packing.			2.95
	ease tick if you require a VAT receipt		TOTAL £	
*l end *Plea	close a cheque/postal order payable to Sinclair Rese ase charge to my Access/Barclaycard/Trustcard acco	arch Lto ount no.	I, TOT ±	
*Pleas	e delete/complete as applicable.			
			F	Please print
		1 1	1 1 1 1	
Nam	e: Mr/Mrs/Miss			
Nam Addr	e: Mr/Mrs/Miss			
Nam Addr	e: Mr/Mrs/Miss			

### How the ZX81 compares with other personal computers

SYSTEM IDENTI	YSTEM IDENTIFICATION		IDENTIFICATION		ZX80	ACORN ATOM	APPLE II PLUS	PET 2001	TRS 80 LEVEL I	TRS 80 LEVEL II
ROM		8K	4K	8K	8K	14K	4K	12K		
GUIDE PRICE	Basic unit – inc. VAT Unit plus 16K RAM (*12K RAM)	£70 £120	£100 £150	£175 £285*	£630 £630	£435 £530	£290 £360	£375 £375		
COMMANDS	LIST, LOAD, NEW, RUN, SAVE		•	•		•	۲	•		
STATEMENTS	PRINT, INPUT, LET, GOTO, GOSUB/RETURN, FOR/NEXT IF/THEN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	STEP	۲		•	٠	•	٠	•		
	ТАВ	•			•	•	۲	•		
ARITHMETIC	ABS, RND	•	•		۲		•	٠		
FUNCTIONS	INT	•			•	•	•	•		
	ATN, COS, EXP, LOG, SGN, SIN, SQR, TAN	•			۲	•		•		
	ARCSIN, ARCOS	•								
STRING	CHRS	•	•			•		•		
FUNCTIONS	LEN			۲	•	•		•		
	ASC(CODE), STR\$, VAL, INKEY\$					•		•		
NUMBERS	FLOATING PT±10 <sup>±38</sup>				•	•	•	•		
	INTEGERS		•	•	•	•		۲		
NUMERIC	A-Z			•			•			
VARIABLES	AA-ZØ				•	•		•		
	An-Zn, n=any alphanumeric string	•	•							
STRING	AS & BS						•			
VARIABLES	AS to ZS	•	۲	•						
	Ang to Zng n=any alphanumeric character				•	•		•		
NUMERIC	SINGLE DIMENSIONAL						•			
ARRAYS	MULTI DIMENSIONAL	•			•			•		
DISPLAY	ROWS	24	24	16	24	25	16	16		
	COLUMNS	32	32	32	40	40	64	64		
	LOW RES GRAPHICS (<7000 pixels)	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		
	HI RES GRAPHICS (>40000 pixels)			•	•					
SPECIAL	USR (CALL, LINK)	۲		•	•	•		•		
FEATURES	PEEK, POKE (OR EQUIV)			•	•	•		•		

## Sinclair software on cassette.



The unprecedented popularity of the ZX Series of Sinclair Personal Computers has generated a large volume of programs written by users.

Sinclair has undertaken to publish the most elegant of these on pre-recorded cassettes. Each program is carefully vetted for interest and quality, and then grouped with others to form single-subject cassettes.

Software currently available includes games, junior education, and business/household management systems. You'll receive a Sinclair ZX Software catalogue with your ZX81 – or see our separate advertisement in this magazine.

### The ultimate course in ZX81 BASIC programming.

Some people prefer to learn their programming from books. For them, the ZX81 BASIC manual is ideal.

But many have expressed a preference to learn on the machine, through the machine. Hence the new cassette-based ZX81 Learning Lab.

The package comprises a 160page manual and 8 cassettes. 20 programs, each demonstrating a particular aspect of ZX81 programming, are spread over 6 of the cassettes. The other two are blank practice cassettes.

Full details with your Sinclair ZX81.

### lf you own a Sinclair ZX80...



The new 8K BASIC ROM used in the Sinclair ZX81 is available to ZX80 owners as a drop-in replacement chip. (Complete with new keyboard template and operating manual.)

With the exception of animated graphics, all the advanced features of the ZX81 are now available on your ZX80 – including the ability to drive the Sinclair ZX Printer.



6 Kings Parade, Cambridge, Cambs., CB2 1SN. Tel: (0276) 66104 & 21282.

### WILLIAM TELL . ... BUT FROM TODAY YOU WILL THINK OF

YOU PROBABLY THINK OF

WHENEVER YOU HEAR

THE WORDS

When you connect up to six Apple II micros together sharing up to 80mb of Marksman Fixed Disk you have a system which works at the speed of Quicksilver. You are not buying a networking system but are buying Mainframe capability at a price you can afford. Mercury is an operating system for the Apple II which can be used either on a single Apple II with floppy drives or on one or more Apple II's with from 5mb to 80mb of fixed disk. The fixed disk is backed up by a Data streamer device which dumps 20mb in 4 minutes on a <sup>1</sup>/4" tape cartridge device.

### WHAT IS SO UNIQUE ABOUT MERCURY?

MOF

Simple, it changes your micro computer into a mainframe computer by providing file access methods which before now were only to be found on processors up to fifty times the price. Mercury gives you full DIRECT and INDEX SEQUENTIAL ACCESS METHODS of file handling, which gives your Apple II greatly enhanced access times especially when used with a fixed disk. Mercury is also UNIQUE in the way in which programme development time can be substantially reduced using the full format screens available to create all the data entry, master file, display and print formats whilst still using Basic. So software development time is reduced to the bare minimum while the system operates with the speed of MERCURY.

SINGLE USER 51/4" FLOPPY	£280
SINGLE USER 20mb DISC	£3930
2 USER 20mb	FROM £5285
4 USER 20mb	FROM £6245
6 USER 20mb	FROM £7205

### HOW CAN WE PROVE IT?

The easiest way to see the tremendous power, and advantage of MERCURY is to use it. If you have a 48k Apple II with 5<sup>1</sup>/4" Floppy Disc Drives you can instal MERCURY for as little as £280 plus 15% VAT. Until our Dealer network is set up you may obtain Mercury direct from



CHANNEL ISLANDS COMPUTER CONSULTANTS LTD. Grove House, The Bordage, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Tel. 0481 - 20155 Telex 4191157 (INT MDA)

Mercury (M/DOS) copyright to MIS/CICC Ltd. London office opening shortly

ENQUIRIES FROM ESTABLISHED APPLE DEALERS, SOFTWARE HOUSES AND OEMS WELCOME SPECIAL TERMS AVAILABLE FOR GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

### WORDS ON WORDS

Housed in a desk-top enclosure, the new stand-alone word pro-cessing system from DataText comes complete with 25x80 character screen, keyboard, control unit housing two quadruple density mini diskettes and proportional spacing printer. It will retail for £5,500. A similar system incorporating a 5M Winchester disc and a single mini diskette will sell for £8,500. Configured around an 8085 processor, the system is available with proven word processing software with maths and information retrieval. Sophisticated video enhancements such as blank, reverse, bold, underline and suppress are standard and the display can be in green, amber or white. Further enquiries should be directed to DataText. White Hart House, London Road, Blackwater, Camberley, Surrey or by telephone on 0276 32923.





### OUT OF CONTROL

Designated the DCB4A, a double density disc controller board has been made available for S-50 bus systems. Able to operate with either the Motorola 6800 or the 6809 CPU, one DCB4A board allows control of up to four 51/4" discs and four 8" discs. Under software control, the user can select single or double sided operation, single or double recording density, stepping rate, and 40 track or 35 track density on 51/4" drives, for any drive. Occupying 16 bytes of memory space, the DCB4A can read and write a single sector by itself, allowing full interrupt capability in in-terrupt driven systems. Available from Windrush Micro Designs Ltd at a price of £279, further details can be obtained from them at Gaymer's Way Industrial Estate, North Walsham, Norfolk NR28 OAN or by telephone on 069240-5189.

### **BANZAI!** ORIENTAL REVENGE?

Or rather, Bonsai. Anyway, Bonsai Ltd have introduced a desktop microcomputer, SM3000, that can act as a data processor, word processor or a modelling tool. Powered by a Z80 processor with 64K of dynamic RAM, the SM3000 can of drive both high speed dot matrix and letter quality printers. The system can incor-porate a wider range of peripherals including two minifloppy discs, single and double sided 8" discs and fixed Winchester hard discs giving potential storage of up to 11M. The SM3000, priced from £2,750, is available together with a comprehensive range of financial/management software from Bonsai Ltd. 112-116, New Oxford Street, London WC1 or telephone for details on 01-580 0902

### AND FOR THE NEXT EPISODE...

Although measuring 7.5" high by 9.5" wide by 10.5" deep and weighing only 15lb, the Z80A – based Episode microcomputer has an integral storage capacity of up to 1.6M provided by two single or double sided and double or quad density 5.25" floppy disc drives. Episode also features two RS232C serial interfaces, a Centronics compatible parallel interface and a battery operated calendar clock. Claimed to work with virtually any VDU and printer, the Episode is offered with a suite of commercial software packages and, for the software writer, a wide range of high level languages including COBOL, BASIC, FORTRAN, Pascal and APL, Available as a stand-alone unit with 1.6M of storage, the Episode is priced at £1,999 plus VAT. Enquiries should be directed to Equinox Computers, 16, Anning Street, New Inn Yard, London EC2A 3HB or call them on 01-739 2387.

### SOUND ADVICE

Following in-depth interviews with 100 directors, partners and managers of small companies all over the UK about their experiences with small computers - both micros and minis - all costing under £30,000, a research team from the University of Lancaster were able to assess the benefits and pitfalls of small computers. The ensuing report, including facts and figures culled from the various problems encountered by the interviewees, not only provides potential buyers with advice on hardware and software problems but is also intended for suppliers of small computer systems to help them understand their market better and thus improve their service. The report 'Small Computers in Small Companies' can be ob-tained for £25 from Marketing Consultancy Research Services, Department of Marketing, University of Lancaster, Lan-caster LA1 4YX or by 'phoning them on 0524-65201.



## **BUSINESS NEWS**

### THEY LIKE IT!►

Remember a couple of months back we told you about the Osborne 1, the portable businessperson's microcomputer system produced by Adam Osborne. Well if you found it impressive, you weren't the only ones. The Comart Group have recently decided to commit their resources to supporting the Osborne machine through their retail outlets. Byteshop Computerland and Xitan Systems Ltd. For further details, get in touch with The Byteshop Ltd, Little End Road. Eaton Socon, St Neots, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE19 3JG or by 'phone on 0480-216610.

### THE COMPLETE SPECTRUM

A new range of microcomputer systems have been introduced featuring the APL programming language. At the lower end of the range there is the MicroAPL SIG/NET, priced at around £1,300, featuring hardware based on the Z80 chip. Complete with 64K of memory, the SIG/NET includes a range of utility libraries and can be used to run the WORDSTAR word processing system as well as a selection of languages. The upper end of the range, priced at around £20,000, includes the Spectrum 16-bit machine, based on the Motorola 6800 chip. A multi-user system features APL workspaces in excess of 500K of directly addressable RAM, and a choice of either a 36M 8" Winchester hard disc unit or a 12M micro Winchester 5" hard disc. Further enquiries should be directed to MicroAPL Ltd, 19, Catherine Place, Victoria, London SW1E 6DX or by telephone on 01-834 2687/8.

### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY FOR TEACHERS

Two new systems have been introduced by Monroe Systems, the OC 8820 aimed at the small business microcomputer field and the OC 8800 developed to meet the maturing computer requirements of the secondary and post-secondary school levels. Both based on the Z80A and incorporating 128K of user RAM, double-density disc drives provide 650K storage capacity in the Occupational Computer, model OC 8820, and 330K capacity in the OC 8800. Both systems feature Monroe Extended BASIC and are supported by a full range of software packages. The standard OC 8820 unit is available at £2,990 and a basic model OC 8800 is priced at £2,450. Further details can be obtained from Fi-Cord International Ltd, Didsbury, Manchester M20 0RD or by telephoning 061-445 7716.



### VIDEO DUO

The VIO-X I/O interfaces for the S-100 bus, through the use of the Intel 8275 CRT controller with an on-board 8085 processor and 4K memory, operates independantly of the host system and communicates via two ports. The VIO-X1 provides an 80 character by 24 line format using a 7x9 dot matrix to display the full ASCII alphanumeric character set; an optional 2732 character generator is available which allows an alternate 7x9 contiguous graphics character set. The VIO-X2 offers an 80 character by 25 line format using a 9x9 dot matrix allowing high-resolution characters to be used. This model also includes expanded firmware for block mode editing. Prices for the VIO-X1 and VIO-X2 are £234 and £242 respectively. For more information on the VIO-X interfaces and details on the rest their catalogue of computer products, contact Fulcrum (Europe), Valley House, Purleigh, Essex CM3 6QH or telephone 0621 828763.



### BLANKED OUT

In the space of five seconds all static and remnants of previous programs not fully erased by the recorder's erase heads can now be fully erased, at last eliminating those annoying SUM ERROR read outs. Using a Wiercliffe bulk eraser model 26, all 'C' format cassettes, in-cluding chrome and metal base, can be erased up to - 90dB below a saturated lkHz signal. The model 26 has the capacity to blank up to 60 cassettes an hour. Other units in the Wiercliffe range are designed specifically for audio tapes up to 16" in diameter and "video tapes for television and film studios; units that can erase up to 15,000 cassettes an hour. Remembering that even new tapes can benefit from erasing spurious noise and static picked up in transit and storage, it might be worth getting a little more information from Amos of Exeter Ltd, Wiercliffe House, Exwick, Exeter or on 0392-72132.

### STAR QUALITY

Based on the NorthStar Horizon computer. the SuperStar desktop microcomputer system incorporates a 5<sup>1</sup>/4" integral Winchester disc drive capable of up to 15M of storage capacity. Up to eight users can be accommodated in the SuperStar chassis, each user having a private processor card containing a Z80A processor, 64K of RAM and an RS232 port for the VDU. An expansion card can be added offering each user a private serial and parallel printer. The standard system has a 10M Winchester unit and a 400K floppy disc and is available at £3,995 for the single user, £5,995 for two users, £6,995 for three users and £7,995 for four users. For further details on the SuperStar system contact Bromley Computer Consultancy, 244A. High Street, Bromley, Kent BR1 IPQ or telephone 01-464 8080.

### **ALINK IT!**

Clearway node units have been designed to provide an economic routing system linking various computer equipment together. The system operates by individually connecting the terminals, computers and word processors to a single coaxial cable, identical to that used in radio and TV applications, via Clearway node units. This allows simultaneous communication between all the devices connected to the cable to take place. Available on a modular basis, each Clearway device will cost f100. For full details contact Richard Platts at Real Time Developments Ltd, Lynchford House, Lynchford Lane, Farnborough, Hants GU14 6JA or 'phone 0252-46213.



THE PET"

REVEALED

NICK HAMPSHIRE

GRAPET. Nox HAMPSHIRE

### LIBRARY OF PET SUBROUTINES

A book which will save the software designer considerable time by providing 55 proven subroutines to integrate with his own programmes.

Each subroutine is preceded by a page of general information describing its purpose and implementation and possible problems that may arise. Basic, machine language and a combination of both, are used throughout this publication.

"... We like this book very much and thoroughly recommend it."

Printout

"... well prepared, fun to use, and will help in better program development." *Compute*  THE PET REVEALED

A reference book which details everything you need to know about the workings of the PET. Containing information helpful to writing more elaborate programmes, which in turn create more interesting functions. "... Should be congratulated. Supplies some much needed, useful and correct documentation."

Compute "… 'PET Revealed' will save you an awful lot of time. I rate this book as good value for money." Printout

### GRAPHICS

This book has two objectives. One, to provide the reader with an introduction to the programming techniques used to generate graphic displays. Two, providing the programmer with a complete package of machine code routines giving a wide range of normally unavailable graphic functions. The book contains many comprehensively analysed routines and photographs to illustrate the effects created.

"... an invaluable guide to graphics on the PET." Micro Forecast

Name .....

..... Postcode .....

Address .....

All 3 publications are widely used by Commodore Business Machines

### Please send me:

..... copy/ies of Library of PET Subroutines @ 10.00 each

... copy/ies of The PET Revealed

@ £10.00 each

copy/ies of the New Edition of PET Graphics

@ 10.00 each

I enclose a cheque for £ ...... payable to Computabits Ltd.,P.O. Box 13, Yeovil, Somerset.

## Make the most of your Sinclair ZX Computer... Sinclair ZX Software on cassette. £3.95 per cassette.

The unprecedented popularity of the ZX Series of Sinclair Personal Computers has generated a large volume of programs written by users.

Sinclair has undertaken to publish the most elegant of these on pre-recorded cassettes. Each program is carefully vetted for interest and quality, and then grouped with other programs to form a single-subject cassette.

Each cassette costs  $\pounds 3.95$ (including VAT and p&p) and comes complete with full instructions.

Although primarily designed for the Sinclair ZX81, many of the cassettes are suitable for running on a Sinclair ZX80-if fitted with a replacement 8K BASIC ROM.

Some of the more elaborate programs can be run only on a Sinclair ZX Personal Computer augmented by a 16K-byte add-on RAM pack.

This RAM pack and the replacement ROM are described below. And the description of each cassette makes it clear what hardware is required.

### **8K BASIC ROM**

The 8K BASIC ROM used in the ZX81 is available to ZX80 owners as a drop-in replacement chip. With the exception of animated graphics, all the advanced features of the ZX81 are now available on a ZX80 – including the ability to run much of the Sinclair ZX Software.

The ROM chip comes with a new keyboard template, which can be overlaid on the existing keyboard in minutes, and a new operating manual.

### **16K-BYTE RAM pack**

The 16K-byte RAM pack provides 16-times more memory in one complete module. Compatible with the ZX81 and the ZX80, it can be used for program storage or as a database.

The RAM pack simply plugs into the existing expansion port on the rear of a Sinclair ZX Personal Computer.



### **Cassette 1-Games**

For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM) ORBIT – your space craft's

mission is to pick up a very valuable cargo that's in orbit around a star. SNIPER-vou're surrounded

by 40 of the enemy. How quickly can you spot and shoot them when they appear?

MÊTEORS – your starship is cruising through space when you meet a meteor storm. How long can you dodge the deadly danger?

LIFE-J.H. Conway's 'Game of Life' has achieved tremendous popularity in the computing world. Study the life, death and evolution patterns of cells.

WOLFPACK – your naval destroyer is on a submarine hunt. The depth charges are armed, but must be fired with precision.

GOLF – what's your handicap? It's a tricky course but you control the strength of your shots.

### Cassette 2-Junior Education: 7-11-year-olds

For ZX81 with 16K RAM pack CRASH - simple addition - with the added attraction of a car crash if you get it wrong

if you get it wrong. MULTIPLY – long multiplication with five levels of difficulty. If the answer's wrong – the solution is explained.

TRAIN – multiplication tests against the computer. The winner's train reaches the station first.

FRACTIONS – fractions explained at three levels of difficulty. A ten-question test completes the program.

ADDSUB-addition and subtraction with three levels of difficulty. Again, wrong answers are followed by an explanation.

DIVISION – with five levels of difficulty. Mistakes are explained graphically, and a running score is displayed.

SPELLING – up to 500 words over five levels of difficulty. You can even change the words yourself.

### Cassette 3-Business and Household

For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM) with 16K RAM pack

TELEPHONE – set up your own computerised telephone directory and address book. Changes, additions and deletions of up to 50 entries are easy.

NOTE PAD-a powerful, easyto-run system for storing and



retrieving everyday information. Use it as a diary, a catalogue, a reminder system, or a directory.

BANK ACCOUNT – a sophisticated financial recording system with comprehensive documentation. Use it at home to keep track of 'where the money goes,' and at work for expenses, departmental budgets, etc.

#### Cassette 4–Games

For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM) and 16K RAM pack

LUNAR LANDING – bring the lunar module down from orbit to a soft landing. You control attitude and orbital direction – but watch the fuel gauge! The screen displays your flight status–digitally and graphically. TWENTYONE – a dice version

of Blackjack.

COMBAT - you're on a suicide space mission. You have only 12 missiles but the aliens have unlimited strength. Can you take 12 of them with you? SUBSTRIKE - on patrol, your

SUBSTRIKE – on patrol, your frigate detects a pack of 10 enemy subs. Can you depth-charge them before they torpedo you? CODEBREAKER – the

CODEBREAKER – the computer thinks of a 4-digit number which you have to guess in up to 10 tries. The logical approach is best!

MAYDAY – in answer to a distress call, you've narrowed down the search area to 343 cubic kilometers of deep space. Can you find the astronaut before his life-support system fails in 10 hours time?

### Cassette 5 – Junior

Education: 9-11-year-olds For ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM)

MATHS – tests arithmetic with three levels of difficulty, and gives your score out of 10.

BALANCE – tests understanding of levers/fulcrum theory with a series of graphic examples.

VOLUMES – 'yes' or 'no'

answers from the computer to a series of cube volume calculations.

AVERAGES – what's the average height of your class? The average shoe size of your family? The average pocket money of your friends? The computer plots a bar chart, and distinguishes MEAN from MEDIAN.

BASES – convert from decimal (base 10) to other bases of your choice in the range 2 to 9.

TEMP-Volumes, temperatures - and their combinations.

#### How to order

Simply use the order form below, and either enclose a cheque or give us the number of your Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard account. Please allow 28 days for delivery. 14-day money-back option.



Sinclair Research Ltd, 6 Kings Parade, Cambridge, Cambs., CB21SN. Tel: 0276 66104.

To: Sinclair Research, FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3BR. Please print Please send me the items I have indicated below Code Item Item price Total Otv £3.95 21 Cassette 1-Games 22 Cassette 2-Junior Education £3.95 £3.95 23 Cassette 3-Business and Household £,3.95 24 Cassette 4-Games 25 £3.95 Cassette 5-Junior Education 17 \*8K BASIC ROM for ZX80 £19.95 18\*16K RAM pack for ZX81 and ZX80 £49.95 \*Post and packing (if applicable) £.2.95

	Total £	
*Please add $\pounds 2.95$ to total order value <b>only</b> if ordering ROM and/or R	AM.	
I enclose a cheque/PO to Sinclair Research Ltd for £		
Please charge my Access*/Barclaycard/Trustcard no.		
	1	1. 1

Plaase delete as appli	appla				-	_				-	_			
Treuse detete as appli	luoie.	1				1	1			1	L		1 1	
dame. Mi/Mis/Miss		1	_	1			1		1		1	1	1	_
				1	1	1	1			1	1	1	ICOT	13
- I and a should be a			_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	_		0011	10

## NEXT MONTH

## CONNECTIONS

Adding peripherals to your computer is a subject we have covered from time to time over the last three years in practical terms but we have never really covered the technology itself. Well, this new series will

If you've always wanted to know what an soon put that to rights! A to D actually does or how to connect up a PIO, you had better book yourself a regular copy of CT because over the next few months we'll be revealing all this and much much more.

## COLOUR CRAZY

ADDRESS

April Issue On Sale Friday March 12th

More and more computer manufacturers are adding colour to their personal systems, be they domestic 'games systems' or serious programmers' tools. The amazing thing is not that they are fitting colour, but that the prices are so low. Even a couple of years ago systems offering colour were not only rare but very costly — today we can make our choice from some half-dozen systems — none of

which cost more than £500. The best way to see what the companies are offering is to take one away and try it out - so that's exactly what we've done. In next month's magazine we'll be looking at the relaunched TI system and Tandy's Color Computer so, if you are in the market for colour, make sure of your copy.

## INTERPRETING

Every time you use BASIC on your computer you are using a special program called an Interpreter. You may never actually realise this (you certainly shouldn't if the system has been properly designed) but if you want to write fast BASIC programs you'll soon realise that something is slowing things down. If you can't afford a compiler then you

need to know how to get around some of the problems that an interpreter can cause. Next month we'll be taking the top off the ROMs and seeing just how an interpreter interprets.

### THE VALLEY

One of the best ways to learn about programming is to try things out for yourself, but getting started is always the hardest part. In an attempt to demonstrate programming techniques and simultaneously provide a working program, we set to and wrote 'The

After nearly a year of programming and Valley testing we now proudly present a multisystem, totally modular, graphic adventure game. Why a game? Well, we thought you might like to enjoy the learning process so we selected the most popular type of game and then improved on all the current commercial programs. Each routine used within the game is fully documented and, once the programmer has mastered the way it operates, it can be modified or expanded to

suit your personal tastes. If you want to step into a top-class adventure game and learn about advanced programming techniques at the same time, you simply can't afford to miss the next issue.

puting

TO MICROCOMPUTING

Articles described here are in an advanced state of preparation but circumstances may dictate changes to the Please reserve me a copy of UR NEWSAGENT me a copy of April's Computing Today SOFTWARE..... AT HOME..... IN BUSINESS

**MARCH 1982** ISSN 0142-7210 70p

INAL CI

## SOFT WARES

### HOW TO LIVE WITH A CALCULATING PET

A compact yet powerful calculating program called SimpliCalc has been developed for Commodore PET machines and can even be driven by an 8K PET. Written in BASIC, SimpliCalc is a 134 line pro-gram that the designer stresses is not machine code VisiCalc rewritten in BASIC. Claimed to be the ideal program for the small business or the busy executive with a PET at home, SimpliCalc is available in either cassette at £29.90 or on mini floppy disc priced at £39.80. SimpliCalc is now being developed for the VIC 20 and the Apple 2. Plans are also afoot to include programs for the Sinclair machines and the new BBC personal computer. Further information is available from Mark Turner, The Cronite Group Ltd, Montgomery Street, Birmingham B11 1DT or by telephone on 021-773 8281.

### **A RUSSIAN APPLE?**

Four new disc packages are available for the Apple II under Applesoft BASIC, including a Russian package designed to teach students, business people and travellers to read and use the Russian language. Other new software packages include a record keeping and billing program for small- to mediumsized businesses called Client Record/Bill Preparation and a program called Jet fighter Pilot taking the user through a combat flying simulation. This latter program is also available as a TRS-80 cassette package. For further details contact Wayne Green Inc, Peterborough, NH 03458, USA or dial the code for America followed by 603-924-7296. Tell them we sent you!

### AND NEXT...

A program to take the drudgery out of program development. Called THE NEXT ONE, it has been designed to eliminate the need for the programmer to write and transfer all those subroutines from keyboard to disc and then back from disc to memory. The generated code is claimed to be structured; simple and flexible avoiding the need for the user to learn the language' of the program. 'THE NEXT ONE' is available in several versions in BASIC, compatible with the Apple II and the ITT 2020; there is also a version for CP/M-based systems. For information on THE NEXT ONE' and the rest of their large engineering software, get in touch with Logical Computing, 26, Wide Lane, Swaythling, Southampton SO2 2HH or phone them on 0703-583857.



### THE AVALON TAPES

Expanding their range of Microcomputer Games, Avalon Hill have introduced three new games programs on cassette written for the TRS-80, Apple, PET and the newer Atari microcomputers. The latest arrivals are 'Tanktics', a wargame simulation between Russian and German tanks; 'Acquire', taken from the board game about the intrigues of foreign finance; and lastly, 'Empire of the Over-Mind', an adventure game where the player proceeds through a number of puzzles to gain the prize at the end or perish in the attempt! Prices of the tapes are £15.95 for Tanktics, £12.95 for Acquire, and £18.95 for Empire of the Over-Mind. Details of the complete Microcomputer Games range are available from Avalon Hill UK Ltd, 650, High Road, North Finchley, London N12 ONL or telephone 01-445 3044.



### TWO FOR ALPHATRONIC

A new micro business system, ALPHA ESTATES, has been especially developed for the administration of small and medium size estate agencies, a program based on the Triumph Adler Alphatronic machine. Complete with a twin disc system including VDU and printer, ALPHA ESTATES is priced at £2,870. There is also a selection of wordprocessing packages as well as a comprehensive library of accountancy packages, all priced at between £200-700. Further enquiries should be directed to Triumph Adler (UK) Ltd, 27, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7AJ or by telephone on 01-250 1717. And yet more software for the Alphatronic micro. A new release of Microtrend's Lexicom features fully automatic horizontal scrolling, integral screen calculator mode with automatic decimal point alignment, plus the ability to screen documents up to 200 characters wide. The new release is priced at £350 and users of earlier versions can obtain an upgrade kit for £75. For more details of the Lexicom/2 contact Microtrend Ltd, PO Box 51. Pateley Bridge. Nr Harrogate, N Yorkshire or telephone 0423-711878.

### THE ATARI DOZEN

A range of software has been specifically developed by THORN EMI Video Programmes for the Atari 400 and 800 personal computers. Initially twelve titles will be available covering a wide range of family requirements, from home financial management to Jumbo Jet and submarine simulations, educational puzzles to eight-ball pool and numerous other games such as darts, billiards and snooker. All programs include a choice of variations and feature colour animation and effects and music. The new titles, priced between £14.95 and £29.95, are available through selected outlets of the TV rental companies; Radio Rentals, DER and Multi-Broadcast, as well as through Ingersoll Electronics' nationwide network of dealers. For further information contact Ingersoll Electronics Ltd, 202, New North Road, London N1 7BL or telephone 01-359 0161.

### CLIVE'S GOT IT TAPED

Following the successful launch of six cassettes for the ZX81 back in September, 1981. ICL have launched two new software packages. The new cassettes, 1K and 16K in size, follow the same format as the previous six being a mixture of games, puzzles, housekeeping and educational programs. All eight cassettes in this range are priced at £4.95. For further details get in touch with Sinclair Research Ltd. 6, King's Parade, Cambridge CB2 ISN or telephone them on 0223-312919.

# ngscom

narcom 3

- Housed in strong, stylish case with high quality QWERTY keyboard.
- ★ 0.7Mbyte floppy disc system available in matching case.
- Full 8K RAM, expandable to 200K with page mode and RAM boards.
- \* Factory-built options plus additional range of Nascom-approved hardware and software.

Think of Nascom 3 as an advanced personal computer, built to professional standards and offering the total systems versatility needed by enthusiasts whose imaginations are already ahead of the toy computer field.

Think of Nascom 3 as the powerful heart of a truly versatile educational or business computer system, with added peripherals and an extensive range of firmware and software options.

Or think of Nascom 3 as a custom-structured industrial control unit, well capable of cutting production costs in many key areas.

Nascom 3; reliable, expandable, affordable – and backed by one of Britain's best known engineering groups. Think about it.

### **OTHER NASCOM PRODUCTS**

- \* Nascom 1 from £125 + VAT
- ★ Nascom 2 from £225 + VAT
- ★ Memory Extension Unit from £80 + VAT
- ★ Disc systems from £375 + VAT
- ★ Input/Output board from £37 + VAT

### NEW

- ★ Advanced video controller from £155 + VAT
- ★ Enhanced BASIC from £40 + VAT
- ★ Pascal compiler from £45 + VAT
- ★ Compiled BASIC from £150 + VAT

### SPECIAL OFFER IMP PRINTERS £109 + VAT WHILE STOCKS LAST

### NASCOM DEALERS

Bits & PCs Wetherby 0937 63774 Business & Leisure Microcomputers Kenilworth 0926 512127

CIEL Edinburgh 031 337 5611 Crystal Electronics Torquay 0803 22699

Electrovalue Ltd Egham 0784 33603 Manchester 061 432 4945

Eley Electronics Leicester 0533 871522 Henry's Radio London 01 402 6822 Holtain Ltd Crymych 02397 9656 Interface Components Ltd Amersham 02403 22307 JPS Huntingdon 0487 840710 Leeds Computer Centre Leeds Micro Comms Aberdeen 0224 633385 Micro Print Stoke-on-Trent 0782 48348 Midshire's Computer Centre Crewe 0270 211086 Off Records London 01 674 1205

Lucas Logic

Parkstone Electronics Poole 0202 746555 Semicomps Northern Ltd Kelso 0573 243666 Skytronics Notlingham 0602 45053 SRS Microsystems London 01 363 8060 Stevé S Electronic Supply Co Cardiff 0222 41905 System Electronics Brighton 0273 26081 Target Electronics Bristol 0272 421196 Trading Post Hastings 0424 437875 Zeta Computers Stonehouse 045 382 2444

### OVERSEAS

Semicaps APS Copenhagen 221510 (Denmark) JCS Compsants Paris 265 42 62 (France) MK-Systemtechnik Germersheim 7274 2756 (Germany) MAAS Computer Consultants Bunde (L) 43 64 11 47 (Netherlands) Microcomp AB Uppsala 1300 70 (Sweden) SW Instruments Helsinki 738 265 (Finland)

h

4

# Specialist BookS

#### Choosing programs for microcomputers 1980 J E Lane £9.00

A5 138pp P ISBN 0 85012 255 4 Looks at application packages for micros describing what they are, the benefits they offer and their use on microcomputers. Guidelines for obtaining packages and for identifying the best product are given.

#### **Elements of BASIC**

1979 R Lewis and B H Blakeley £9.00 A5 200pp P ISBN 0 85012 118 3 Introduces the BASIC language, covering the mathematical, non-numeric and data processing facilities. Generally machine independent with supplements to show the effect of a number of different implementations.

### Graphics on microcomputers

1981 J E Lane £4.00 A5 44pp P ISBN 0 85012 333 X Explores the type of graphics becoming increasingly available in low cost systems. Illustrates the facilities available and takes a closer look at graphics picture building techniques.

### Information handling by microcomputers

1981 J E Lane £4.00 A5 60pp P ISBN 0 85012 334 8 Examines the field of information handling on microprocessors across the whole spectrum of micro applications. Aims to promote an awareness of current practices and trends.



### Introducing computer programming

1979 Reprint W G Collin £11.50 A5 364pp P ISBN 0 85012 210 4 A machine language independent textbook for the beginner, providing all the necessary basic information needed by someone starting on a computer programming career.

#### Introducing data processing

1980 NCC £6.50 A5 237pp P ISBN 0 85012 245 7 Covers the requirements of syllabi for introductory courses. Provides a comprehensive and accessible introduction to data processing. Assumes no previous knowledge of the subject.

#### Introducing microprocessors

1979 G L Simons £9.00 A5 177pp P ISBN 0 85012 209 0 Gives a profile of the microprocessor scene paying attention to typical application areas together with hardware and software information.

#### Introducing word processing

1981 G L Simons £8.50 A5 180pp P ISBN 0 85012 320 8 Describes the main characteristics of word processing and discusses its advantages over conventional typewriting. Communication, maintenance, security and costs are considered.

#### Operating systems for microcomputers 1981 J E Lane £3.50 A5 77pp P ISBN 0 85012 277 5

A5 77pp P ISBN 0 85012 277 5 Establishes the requirements of operating systems for microcomputers in both commercial and industrial application areas and examines the facilities provided in a number of current products.

### Student notes on NCC DP documentation standards

1978 NCC £5.50 A5 100pp P ISBN 0 85012 339 9 A subset of the full documentation standards for use by students on courses where NCC standards are part of the syllabus.

#### The robots are coming

1974 F H George & J D Humphries (eds) *£10.00* A5 188pp P ISBN 0 85012 114 0 Gives a general background to current developments in artificial intelligence research and looks at where these developments could be leading.

#### Using computers — a manager's guide 1980 M Peltu £7.50

A5 180pp P ISBN 0 85012 241 4 Intended to help managers implement computer systems effectively in an organisation. Provides an introduction for user management covering the topics of planning and control plus human factors.

#### Working with computers: a guide to jobs and careers

#### 1975 £2.50

A5 86pp P ISBN 0 85012 126 4 A general introduction to computing as a career for school leavers. Covers how a computer is used, what types of job exist and how to train for them.



We are now able to offer, in addition to our usual selection of books on computers, a number of specialist titles from the National Computing Centre.

Rather than taking their entire list of some 110 titles, we have selected those most relevant to the microcomputer market and these are listed with their precis.

Ordering couldn't be simpler, just tick the boxes in the form below, enclose a cheque or postal order to the total amount (or make use of the Barclaycard and Access facility) and send it all off to:

### SPECIALIST BOOKS, COMPUTING TODAY, 145 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC2H OEE.

If you are using your credit card to order please don't send it, just fill in the number and sign on the dotted line. Please allow 28 days for delivery of your books.

CHOOSING PROGRAMS FOR MICROCOMPUTERS ELEMENTS OF BASIC GRAPHICS ON MICROCOM INFORMATION HANDLING BY MICROCOMPUTERS	£9.00 £9.00 IPUTERS £4.00 £4.00	INTRODUCING COMP PROGRAMMING INTRODUCING DAT INTRODUCING MICH INTRODUCING WOR	ETTER E11.50 A PROCESSING E6.50 ROPROCESSORS E9.00 RD PROCESSING E8.50	□ OPERATING SYSTEMS FOR MICROCOMPUTERS £3.50 □ STUDENT NOTES ON NCC DP DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS £5.50 □ THE ROBOTS ARE COMING £10.00 □ USING COMPUTERS - MANAGER'S GUIDE £7.50 □ WORKING WITH COMPUTERS: A GUIDE TO JOBS AND CAREERS £2.50
Name:			·····	wish to pay by BARCLAYCARD 🗆 ACCESS 🗆 tick
			·····	Card No.
Amount: Make cheques payable to ASP	Ltd.	We werk come of account	BARCLAYCARD VISA	Signature:

## 4 & 4 ROM PAGER FOR CBM/PET

Following the success of our 8-slot ROM PAGER, we now introduce a 4 plus 4 ROM PAGER.

This Pager enables you to select from up to four different ROMs, in any two adjacent blocks of PET's memory. All common program or utility ROMs or EPROMs can be used.

Each row of 4 ROMs is under separate software control, so you can choose which ROMs you want with single 'poke' commands. Even from within your programs.

For users who already have extra loading on their PET power supply, or who are using ROMs that consume a lot of power, we have included space on the printed circuit board for separate power supply components.

8 slot ROM Pager......£45.00 4 plus 4 ROM Pager......£47.50

Other Products...... VAT extra, Postage Free.

Business Disk, Business ROM, EPROM programmer, Assemblers, etc. Most of our products are Commodore Approved.

Further information and catalogues available free. Demonstrations/Advice with pleasure.

JCL SOFTWARE 47 London Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Tel: (0892) 27454

**ATOM USERS!** 

×

(excl. vat & p.p.) Polished teak veneered sides, textured black stelvetite, and aluminium chassis. Plenty of room inside for RAM Expansion (units available from us), power supplies etc., and T.V. on top. Available as case only, or with integral RAM expansion unit, and/or integral ADPROM 4000.

\*

CASES FOR YOUR OWN PROJECTS Low priced QUALITY cases-STRONG enough for the workshop-

ATTRACTIVE enough for the home.

Matt black plastic end cheeks, textured Stelvetite body, .from £6.25

Teak veneered end cheeks, Aluminium & Stelvetite body . . from £7.88

\*

FOR BROCHURE & PRICE LIST SEND A5 SAE TO

ELINCA LTD., LYON WORKS

CAPEL ST., SHEFFIELD S6 2HL

ATOM CONSOLE

×

CASE

Case only · · · £25

(excl. vat & p.p.)



4000 UNIT

(excl. vat & p.p.)

for adding on EPROMS as required. Can be used on other computors with 24 pin EPROM sockets (e.g. ZX 80). •••• £32 (excl. vat & p.p.)

WANTED !! Elegant programs for our EPROM

and TAPE library service. Details on request with brochure.

×

\*

This is a new teach-yourself guide to machine language programming for Price: £10.00 2-3-4-8000 PETs.

call our maintenance office on 250-1481

REPRODESIGN

Tet (02572) 78376

Lancashire

131 Market Street, Chorley,

### AD100

4-channel A/D Converter. A single board converter with on-board power supply. Works on any PET or computer with a parallel port. Now you can let your computer touch, see, feel, and sense what is around it. Comes complete with Price: £55.00 instruction manual.

### AD-50

1-channel single board AD/DA converter. Designed to work on any computer with a parallel port. 50,000 samples/sec. Requires power supply. Comes as a Price: £27.50 kit. No software included

### PET TV INTERFACE

This well-built unit connects to either your domestic TV or monitor. Nothing to adjust. Connects to the PET user port and a second cassette port. For 40 Price: £35.00 and 80 column PETs.

### **RL100**

This is a six-channel relay switching unit with on-board power supply. Relay rating is 1A at 30V DC/100V AC. Price: £50.00

We also build higher ratings and solid state switches. Phone or send s.a.e. for details.

### VC100

This is a random access video controller. VC100 enables your computer to keep an index of the recordings you have on your video recorder. You can then under software control rewind, fast forward to any position on your video tape. Send s.a.e. for details.

### **CB-2** Soundbox

Ideal sound box for your PET. Comes complete with programming instructions and demo tape. Plugs into PET user port and cassette port. Price: £17.50 We also supply a selection of VIC computer games and hardware. Please send s.a.e. for details

Carr. £1.50 P&P per item. Dealer enquiries welcome

PEDRO COMPUTER SERVICES 4 COWCROSS STREET LONDON EC1 01-250 1481. Owen Bishop

## THE ARGUS

If you join all the Microlink projects together, add a microcomputer and some software, you should end up with our flexible security system

**N**o, this is not an attempt by the author to ingratiate himself with the publishers of this magazine (Argus Specialist Publications Ltd) for, as the more classically-minded of our readers will know, the Argus was a fabulous creature with a hundred eyes, half of which were always awake. The task of the All-Seeing One was to watch over Io! With The ARGUS attached to your micro, and with the many interfaces from the MICRO-LINK series acting as its hundred eyes, you will have a warning system which, day and night, watches over your home and — incidentally — takes care of innumerable other aspects of running the house.

### The Microlinks

Over the past two years, this series has presented many different interfaces to connect to your Mk-14 or Acorn System 1 microcomputer. We now show how many of these interfaces may be connected to one computer as the components of a unified alarm system. Systems for other purposes could have been devised but, on looking through the previous parts of the series, it seemed that a warning system would bring together the various interfaces in the most practical and useful way. The principles explained in this article will allow you to design systems for other purposes; should security not be your main concern. Readers who have already built the earlier interfaces will be able to connect them directly to this system, except for the light-operated switch (CT, March 1980) which needs some additional circuitry (to be described later).

The ARGUS can deal with all these interfaces and several more; the complete system being complex to program and taking many hours to construct. However, to make it easier for you to begin, The ARGUS has been designed to be implemented in two phases. Phase 1 will incorporate a useful selection of facilities — enough to protect the house against intruders and to do plenty of other things as well; even at this stage you do not need to bring every section into action. After Phase 1 has been installed there is enough room left on the



board for the other ICs needed for Phase 2; you can add these stage by stage, gradually expanding to the complete system.

### The ARGUS In Outline

Figure 1 shows the configuration of the system. As with all the MICROLINK interfaces, the ARGUS interface connects to the input/output IC of the computer usually an INS8154. The system was designed to use only Port B, leaving Port A completely free for attaching other interfaces or systems which can be used at the same time as The ARGUS. This gives eight lines of Port B to link The ARGUS to the micro, plus one or two interrupt lines. Like many micros Acorn has NMI (non-maskable interrupt) and IRQ (interrupt request) lines, giving two levels of priority in interrupting. The Mk-14 has only one level, a high level (INT) at the SENSE-A input.

Lines B0 to B3 of Port B are used as a four-bit data bus. Data is transferred between the interface and the micro on these lines. The other four lines (B4-B7) are used to route the data to the correct destination or acquire it from the ap-



propriate source. An address decoding circuit accepts the four-bit address. If the address is between 0 and 7, it enables one of eight sets of input buffers. These buffers are receiving signals from various peripherals such as pressure mats or a light-operated switch. When a set of buffers is enabled, each of the four buffers in that set puts its data onto the four data lines. The micro now reads this data.

In the case of those peripherals which are part of the intruder detection system, for example, the output from each device is normally high but goes low when triggered by an intruder, thus causing an interrupt.

The micro might be engaged in playing 'Moon Landing' at the time but will immediately skip to its interrupt routine enabling each input buffer in turn to find out which peripheral is causing the interrupt. It then takes appropriate action and, if the action is something which need not concern you, returns you to land on the Moon as if nothing had happened.

Certain peripherals, such as the sound-operated switch (CT, May 1980), have an output which goes low and stays low until the switch is reset. Other peripherals generate only a transient low pulse which the micro may miss — one example being a pressure mat, its output is low only while it is being stepped on. These transient outputs are fed to bistables which are triggered by the low pulse and stay set until reset by the system.

Addresses 8 to 14 are concerned with outputs. Addresses 8 to 11 cause data to be transferred to one of four sets of latches which hold the data until the micro changes it. This data is then fed to peripherals such as the audible warning devices, switching them on and off, or controlling the kind of sound they make. Addresses 12-14 cause data to be transferred directly to peripherals which are able to store the data for themselves. An example of this is the Alarm Clock timer (CT, February 1981). Finally, the address 15 causes a RESET pulse to be sent to the bistables and devices which need to be reset (except the timer which has a separate reset line).

### The Ins And Outs

Table 1 shows the full range of inputs to The ARGUS. LOOP is a peripheral loop of wire running to all doors and windows which are to be protected. Each has a mechanical or magnetic switch

functions.

which is closed when the door or window is closed. When any door or window is opened, the continuity of the loop is broken and the alarm is sounded. Windows may also have strips of conductive window foil fixed to the glass, warning being given when the glass is broken by an intruder. Details for installing a peripheral loop can be found in Projects for Home Security (Newnes-Butterworth 1981). MATS refers to one or more pressure mats which may be placed on the stairs, in front of a safe or anywhere else the intruder is likely to step. A pressure mat is a normally-open switch and contact is made when the mat is stepped on. EXIT is a normallyclosed switch on the exit door. This is the door by which you leave the house when it is left unoccupied. The micro is programmed to allow you (say) 20 seconds to leave by this door after you have turned on the alarm system. Provided you leave before 20 seconds has elapsed, the exit door may be opened and shut again without setting off the alarm. When you come home again, the micro allows you 20 seconds in which to open the exit door and disable the alarm. If the system is not disabled within 20 seconds, the alarm sounds. GAS is the Gas/ Smoke detector (CT, October 1980) used to detect fire or to warn of the risk of fire because of inflammable vapours. EM1 and EM2 are two Emergency Buttons placed at strategic points in the house, allowing the occupants to trigger the alarm manually. OUT is a button on

the console which is pressed whenever the house is to be left unoccupied initiating the time delay on the exit door. This is programmed to have toggle action; it also duplicates as the EXIT switch.

TIMER is the output of the Alarm Clock Timer, which goes low when the pre-set period of time has elapsed. The next three inputs are selfexplanatory, except that the soundoperated switch (BABY) could be used to listen for intruders instead. RAIN is a peripheral (to be described later) which detects rain; an eye for The ARGUS to use on washdays! It can also detect an overflowing cistern, bath, or any other kind of flooding. The DOOR inputs come from ordinary push-buttons, bringing your doorbells under the ARGUS's control.

The two THERMOFACE inputs do not cause interrupts but are read by the micro as required.

This allows the system to monitor temperature (in the living-room for example) from time to time. For detecting fire it is better to use a simple thermistor-activated trigger circuit (see the book referred to above) with its input wired so as to cause an interrupt. There are two spare input addresses, one of which can be used for this. The two THER-MOFACE inputs each provide one byte of input, taken four bits (high and low) at a time. Any other pair of eight-bit analogue-to-digital inputs could be read instead. A real-time clock could communicate time and date to the micro through one of these channels.

Name	Function	Interrupt	Bistable	Phase
LOOP	Peripheral loop (NC)	NMI		1
MAT	Pressure mats (NO)	NMI	*	1
EXIT	Exit door switch (NC)	. NMI	*	1
GAS	Gas or smoke detector	NMI	*	2
EM1	Emergency button 1	NMI	*	2
EM2	Emergency button 2	NMI	*	2
OUT	Press button when house left			
	unoccupied (toggle action)	NMI		1
TIMER	Microlink alarm timer	IRQ		1
SECURE	Disable/Enable security (toggle action)	NMI		1
LIGHT	Light sensor	IRQ		1
BABY	Baby alarm or sound-operated switch	IRQ		2
RAIN	Rain-operated alarm	IRQ		1
DOOR A	Door alert (front door)	IRQ		2
DOOR B	Door alert (back door)	IRQ		2
THERMOFACE 1	Temperature measurement (eg central			
	heating or fire hazard)			2
THERMOFACE 2	Temperature measurement (eg			
	greenhouse, frost), or a Real-Time			
	Clock			2
SPARE		IRQ		2
SPARE		IRQ		2
able 1. The variou	is inputs to The			

## HE ARGU

pulse on the 'Timer Reset' line so that timing begins from zero. W13 and W14 can then be used to control a digital-to-analogue converter, such as the ZN425E. This was used in the sound-generator interface (CT, August 1980), which can be used to provide a musical doorbell (different types for different doors) or early-morning alarm. To function with The ARGUS it needs two extra latches to accept and store the reguired eight bits, four at a time.

### **Circuit Details**

Figure 2 shows the layout of the logic board. The prototype was built



Fig. 2. The Microboard layout. Shaded devices are required for Phase 1, the rest belong to Phase 2.

on the single-height low-cost Microboard, manufactured by Vero Electronics. The board has an edgeconnector at either end, each consisting of 32 pads shaped and perforated as in Fig. 3. PCB plugs of the



Fig. 3. A detail from the edge connector pads on the Microboard.

	Decoder		Da	ta lines	
	lines	D3	D2	DI	D0
INPUTS	EIO	GAS	EXIT	MATS	LOOP
	EIl	TIMER	OUT	EM 2	EM 2
	EI2	RAIN	BABY	LIGHT	SECURE
	EI3	Spare	Spare	DOOR B	DOOR A
	EI4		THERMO	FACE $1 - 1$	HI
	EI5		THERMO	FACE 1 - I	0
	EI6	THERM	OFACE 2 o	r Real-time	Clock - HI
	EI7	THERMO	OFACE 2 of	r Real-time (	Clock - LO
OUTPUTS	EO8	Relay 4	Relay 3	Relay 2	Relay 1
	EO9	Two-to	ne alarm	1-tone	Timer
		Pitch	On/Off	On/Off	reset
	EO10	Spare	M	ultiple-tone	alarm
			Rate	Pitch	On/Off
	EO11	Spare	LED 2	LED 1 (Al	arm status)
				Green	Red
	W12	Time co	de on data l	lines	
	W13	D-to-A c	ode HI on d	data lines	
	W14	D-to-A c	ode LO on	data lines	
	RESET	Resets b	istables, lig	ht sensor, et	le.
E1X EOX WX	= enable inj = enable ou = write to de = Phase 1	put X Itput X evice X			

### **Alarming Noises**

The latched outputs (addresses 8 to 11) activate a number of transistors. Four of these outputs drive relays (Table 2) and are used for switching external devices. In the author's system, one relay switches on the porch light at dusk each day and turns it off about four hours later. The relays may be used for switching room lighting, the radio or TV or even a vacuum cleaner, giving the appearance that the house is occupied while you are out for the evening or away on holiday. You can program the micro to follow different schedules on different days so that an observer will be even more likely to assume that you are always at home. You could also use the relays to switch on a radio and a tape recorder to tape broadcasts while you are out.

The ARGUS can also sound three or more different alarms, according to the nature of the occasion. The loudest is the multi-tone alarm and can be made to emit nine different tones but the four tones provided are generally enough. These can signal 'Intruders!', 'Fire!', 'Flood!' or whatever other disaster is likely to strike your home. The two-tone alarm is suitable for a baby alarm, rain alarm or for the door bells. It can also be used to sound a frost warning. By programming a suitable sequence of high and low tones, a wide variety of

signals can be generated. The single tone alarm is a solid-state buzzer, emitting a low-level sound. It could be placed at the bedside to act as a baby alarm without waking up the rest of the household, or to wake you in time for the early morning cup of tea (the micro being programmed to switch on the electric kettle a few minutes earlier). If you need more alarms, there are two spare output addresses.

The LEDs serve as status indicators. LED1 is a multi-colour device which has a red LED and a green LED in the same package. It is used to indicate the status of the security alarm system (LOOP, MAT and EXIT). Four states are possible: Both off No light Power failure has

		inactivated the system.
Green on	GREEN	System disabled (by pressing SECUBE)
Red on	RED	System enabled (by
		again).
Green & red on	YELLOW	System enabled
		(by pressing OUT).

LED2 may be used for indicating the status of any other program or system.

Address 12 is used to tell the Alarm Clock timer that a new time code is on the data lines. When the address lines are set to '12', line (W12) goes low causing the timer to store the time code. The latches of the times are then reset by a high

kind previously used in this series were soldered to pads 1 to 13 at the top of the board. One 10-way plug and one 3-way plug gave the required 12 lines and one spare (Table 3). Conventional indirect connectors could have been used for the other connections to the board but it was found to be simpler to solder 2.5 mm terminal pins in the pads making sure that both sections of the pad were joined by a bridge of solder. The allocation of pads is given in Tables 4 and 5.

Figure 4 shows the connections to the two 74LS138 decoder ICs. In each case, the most significant bit (B7) enables or disables the ICs, while the lower three bits (B4 to B6) are decoded as inputs A, B and C IC1 is enabled by low inputs to its EN terminals when any address in the range 0 to 7 (0000 to 0111) is on the address bus. Its EN input is held high. IC2 is enabled when its EN input is made high by the presence of addresses 8 to 15 (1000 to 1111) on the bus. All outputs from these devices are normally high except for the one which is currently being decoded. Pin 7 of IC2 provides the

#### **Pin Function**

- 1 O V rail
- 2 Line BO
- 3 Line B1 - Data bus
- 4 Line B2
- 5 Not used (is the +5 V line in other Microlink projects, but The ARGUS has its own + 5 V supply.
- 6 Line B3 - Data bus
- 7 Line B4
- 8 Line B5 - Address bus
- 9 Line B6 Table 3. Interconnections to
- 10 Line B7 the micro from the top edge of the ARGUS board.
- 11 NMI
- 12 IRQ
- 13 Spare possibly to Port A

### **Pin Function**

23 O V 24 DO (= B0)25 D1 (= B1)26 D2 (= B2)- Data bus 27 D3 (= B3)28 RESET 29 Time code (W12) 30 D-to-A HI (W13) 31 D-to-A LO (W14) 32 + 5 V

#### Table 4. The outputs from the board. These communicate with the Alarm Clock timer and one D-to-A device. The timer also requires Reset and output lines, see Table 5.



1 LOOP 2 MAT 3 EXIT 4 GAS 5 EM1 6 EM2 7 OUT 8 TIMER output 9 SECURE 10 LIGHT 11 BABY 12 RAIN 13 DOOR A 14 DOOR B 15 Spare 16 Spare 17 Relay 1 18 Relay 2 19 Relay 3 20 Relay 4 21 TIMER reset 22 1-tone alarm On/Off 23 2-tone alarm On/Off 24 3-tone alarm Pitch 25 Multi-tone alarm On/Off 26 Multi-tone alarm Pitch 27 Multi-tone alarm Rate 28 Spare 29 LED1 Red Table 5. Connections 30 LED1 Green made from the 31 LED2 lower edge of

**Pin Function** 

the ARGUS board.

general RESET output when address 15 is on the bus.

32 Spare

Six input buffers are contained in each 74LS367 IC (IC3, 4). Four buffers are enabled by a low input to pin 1 which is controlled by EIO (IC3) or EI2 (IC4). Line EI1 goes to pin 15 of each, enabling two buffers in IC3 and two in IC4. Inputs to the buffers come directly from the peripherals or by way of the bistable



Fig. 6. Bistable connections, the bracketed figures refer to the second pair of devices in each chip.

(Fig. 6) as indicated. The two ICs provide for 12 inputs but only eight are to be implemented at Phase 1; unused inputs must be tied to V The output of each buffer is taken to the appropriate data bus. Four data bus wires are run around the board, each going to:

(a) the four data pins on the socket from the micro (Table 3). (b) the pins on the buffers.

(c) the pins on the output latches.

## THE ARGUS

(d) the pins on the top edge connector (Table 4).

It is strongly advised that a differently coloured wire be used for each data line so that faults may be quickly traced.

Those peripherals which are to cause an interrupt (as opposed to those whose output is read whenever the micro decides to do so) send their output both to the input buffers (direct or via a bistable) and to the NAND gates in ICs 10 and 11. In Phase 1 we have only eight interrupt lines to consider, unused inputs are wired to  $V_{\rm cc}$  (Fig. 7). Their output is inverted by IC12 so the interrupt output that is normally high, goes low on interrupt. This occurs when any one (or more) of the peripherals signal an interrupt by a falling output. The Mk-14 has only one level of interrupt and this is active-high. At Phase 1 the output of the single NAND gate is used without inversion (Fig. 8a). At Phase 2 the combined outputs are NORed and then inverted (Fig. 8b).

### **Input Peripherals**

The circuit for a normallyclosed loop system is given in Fig. 9. Switches are placed at every window and doorway on the ground floor and, possibly, at windows on the upper floors too. The exit door has its own separate loop with just one switch. Ouput from the main circuit is normally held high, but is pulled down by the resistor when any switch is opened. The capacitor C is optional, depending on the layout and size of the loop. It may be found that transient pulses appear on the loop, picked up from the mains circuit. These may be sufficient to trigger the alarm. The capacitor absorbs such pulses and is best mounted at the socket where the loop wire enters the case.

Several pressure mats may be wired in parallel, as shown in Fig. 10. Output to the system is normally held high by the resistor but goes





low when any mat is stepped on. The OUT and SECURITY buttons are wired in the same way, as normallyopen switches. Each requires its own separate connection to the system since each has its own address. Note that the input from pressure mats goes to a bistable since an intruder may step on the mat for only a short time. This would trigger the interrupt but, without the bistable, the micro might not have time to find out the cause. The OUT and SECURITY buttons are to be held pressed down until The ARGUS responds and indicates its response by a change in colour of the status lamp, LED 1. No bistable is needed; the wires go directly to the buffers and the interrupt logic gate.

The output from the gas sensor changes slowly, giving the micro plenty of time to scan the inputs to detect its state; there is no need to route its input via a bistable. Use the '6502' output (CT, October 1980) with one of the transistors and since this output is not going direct to the micro, wire a 10k pull-up resistor between points B35 and 035 on the circuit-board.

The emergency buttons are better provided with bistables allowing the briefest touch to sound the alarm. For economy, these could be wired in parallel with the pressure mats, although there is the disad-

vantage that the micro would not be able to distinguish the exact source of danger. The remaining inputs, except for DOOR A and B, remain low until they are reset, so no bistables are needed. Callers normally press the doorbell button long enough for the micro to respond and so again, we do not need a bistable for these.

The output of the Alarm Clock should be taken from pin 1 of IC5 (CT, February 1981).

A simple RAIN or flood sensor is shown in Fig. 11. The probe consists of two bare wires placed close together but not touching; another idea is to use alternate strips of a small piece of stripboard. Output goes low when the gap between the probe wires or strips is bridged by water.

The RAIN and LIGHT probes come into a different category than those of the other input circuits. The micro needs to be informed when their output changes from high to low or from low to high. The devices should cause an interrupt when it starts to rain, when it stops raining, at dusk or at dawn. The circuit in Fig. 11 responds to changes of input and sends a low interrupt signal to the micro. This stays low until the circuit is reset. The micro cannot tell if the sensor itself has high or low output, so programming will have to allow for careful recording of the changes.

### **Output Peripherals**

Data for the Alarm Clock Timer and any digital-to-analogue converters go direct to these devices on the data lines. Active-low WRITE signals on lines W12 to W14 tell these devices when the data lines carry information which is to be stored. A low level on W12, for example, tells the timer that the data lines are carrying the new time code. W12 is connected to the 'Store' input (see the original article)

The remaining outputs are all latched on D-type flip-flops. There are 16 of these, four in each 74LS175 (Fig. 12). Their outputs normally remain unchanged whatever happens at their data inputs. When the clock changes from high to low, the Q outputs are set to the level held by each data input at that instant. A low on reset makes all Q outputs go low whatever the state of controls of the audible alarm the clock. The sequence for output- devices, the LEDs, the coded outting data is: start with clock high; puts to TIMER and the D-to-A conput data on data lines; make clock verter and the RESET line, are all low; then high. Data can then be wired directly from the Q output of





changed without affecting outputs. Four latches are required for Phase 2, but at Phase 1 there are 12 output lines and so only three are needed. If you think it unlikely that you will be expanding to Phase 2, the ad-dresses of Relay 3 and Relay 4 (Table 2) can be allocated for LED1. The spare address at E010 Hex can be used for LED2. This leaves E011 Hex unused and the corresponding latch (IC18) need not be fitted

### Driving The Peripherals

TIMER reset, the pitch and rate

the latches. Note that the LED is lit when the latch output is **high** (Fig. 13), and vice versa. The relays are each driven by a transistor (Fig. 14). The diode is essential to protect the transistor from the effects of induced back EMF — most DIL reed relays have such a diode built-in. The load switched by the relay can take its power from any DC source up to 100 V and carry up to 0.5 A. The current need not be returned to the O V rail of the system.

It is feasible to use the transistor to drive a heavy-duty relay to switch mains-powered devices. However, it is suggested that such relays should be switched by a DIL relay, using the unregulated 12 V supply to do The mains-switching relays SO.

## THE ARGUS

could be situated outside the system at or near the mains plug, or even inside the equipment to be controlled. The advantage of this is that mains wiring is kept clear of the system. Another advantage is that the connection between the system and the controlled equipment is by bell-wire carrying only 12 V. This makes it much cheaper and safer to control equipment which is situated in distant parts of the house. Several mains-switching relays can be controlled from one DIL relay so that, for example, lights in several rooms as well as the porch light can all be controlled by a single relay.

Audible warning devices are switched on and off by a transistor as in Fig. 15. Their other control signals (if any) come direct from the latches.

### Next Month

In the next episode we'll concentrate on the remaining constructional details and the programming and testing of the system. We'll also take a look at how The ARGUS can be implemented in the domestic environment.



## 

+12V (etc)





Fig. 15. How to drive an Audible Warning Device.

### **Parts List**

Resistors	s All	1⁄4 W	5%	unless	other-
vise spe	cifie	d			
31,2	220F	{			
3-9	lkO				
10-12	10k				
313	680F	{			
314	270F	{			
15	3R3	2W5	wire	wound	
816	1RO	2W5	wire	wound	
17	4k7				

### Capacitors

C1-8	100n polyester decoupling
29	4700u electrolytic 16 V
C10	220n polyester
C11	470n polyester

Semiconductors IC1,2 74LS138 IC3.4 74LS367 IC5-7 74LS175 IC8,9 74LS00 IC10,11 74LS30 (IC11 not needed at Phase 1 for Mk-14) 74LS02 IC12 IC13 7805 regulator SCR1 C106 thyristor Q1-5 ZTX300 LED1 LD100 tri-colour LED2,3 TIL209 2A Bridge rectifier BR1

### Miscellaneous

Microboard single Eurocard (Vero 200-222-71B) Veroboard 18 rows of 50 holes Vero Hi Style Desktop console 1 mm plugs and sockets 10-way PCB plug and socket 3-way PCB plug and socket DIL reed relays to suit 12 V 20 VA transformer Toggle switches and push button switches to suit

Additional components for Phase 2

Resistors R18-21 1k0

Capacitors C12-14 100n polyester

Semiconductors IC14-17 74LS367 IC18 74LS175 IC19,20 74LS00 Q6-9 ZTX300

The internal wiring of the prototype system. The left-hand board contains the main logic and that on the right the drivers and relays. There is room for a further board, the Alarm Clock Microlink is one suggestion.









All products, except kits and Nascom Imp, sold by MicroValue dealers are supplied with 12 months warranty and will be replaced or repaired by any dealer (even if you didn't buy it from him) in the group in the event of faulty manufacture



All the products on these two pages are available while stocks last from the MicroValue dealers listed on right (Mail order enquines should telephone for delivery dates and post and packing costs.) Access and Barclaycard welcome.



19 Roseburn Terrace. Edinburgh EH12 5NG Tel: (031) 337 5611

ELECTROVALUE LTD. 700 Burnage Lane, Burnage, Manchester M19 1NA. Tel:(061) 431 4866.

28 St Judes, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey TW20 0HB. Tel: (0784) 33603. Tlx: 264475.

BITS & PC'S 4 Westgate, Wetherby, W.Yorks. Tel:(0937) 63774.

HENRY'S RADIO 404 Edgware Road, London W2. Tel: (01) 402 6822. Tlx: 262284 (quote ref: 1400). LEEDS COMPUTER CENTRE, 62 The Balcony, Merrion Centre, Leeds. Tel: (0532) 458877

**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

## GHROMASONIG electronics

48 JUNCTION ROAD, ARCHWAY LONDON N19 5RD 100 yds FROM ARCHWAY STATION & 9 BUS ROUTES TELEPHONE: 01-263 9493/01-263 9495 TELEX: 22568.



Ian Sinclair

## SPECIAL REPORT 1

### If you need advice about the Z80 processor then you could always turn to your MENTA

You might think that there wasn't much scope left for devising and producing yet another microprocessor assessment unit but when you look at what is available nowadays, you find surprisingly little that suits either the educational or the industrial user. However a new unit called MENTA looks like it will fill that gap very well.

### The User Environment

The main handicaps of teaching and using so much of the existing microprocessor assessment equipment are firstly; that most of them use the 6502, which is not commonly used for machine-control and secondly; that all of them use hexadecimal entry. Entering machine code to a system in Hex is a tedious business and mistakes are very easy to make. Conventionally, the user of a microprocessor assessment system enters a starting address in Hex. He must then convert each instruction of the proposed program (which started life as assembly language) into Hex code, looking up each value in the instruction set for the particular microprocessor being used. This is a desperately slow business and has been a factor which has favoured the use of microprocessors with comparatively small instruction sets — such as the 6502 — rather than those with large instruction sets, like the Z80. In addition, when you have entered a program by such a method, it is not easy to edit. In particular, no additional code can be entered in the middle of the program without reentering all the code which follows into a new set of addresses. This is because there is no INSERT command which will shift code to make room for new code. Another deficiency of the traditional type of assessment unit is its seven-segment LED display, which only permits one memory address and its data content to be displayed in Hex at any time. This makes checking a program a very tedious and eye-straining business; it is easy to get lost or to be unaware of whether the code you are looking at is the start of an instruction or a byte of data associated with an instruction



The de-luxe end of the market can, of course, use a computer with an assembler program, so that programs written in assembly language can be typed in and assembled and the assembled code placed in memory or recorded on tape, or both. This has been the method traditionally employed where mainframe computers were available and has been successfully used with microcomputers. An outstanding example (for the Z80) is the ZEN program which is available for NASCOM, Sharp and TRS-80 computers; and (for the 6502) the Acorn computers have gone one better by having an assembler built in.

MENTA is — unlike its few competitors — Z80 — based and provides direct entry in assembly language but with less typing effort than is needed to enter assembly language into a computer. Instead of using an LED display of address and memory, MENTA plugs into a standard TV set to show 256 bytes of memory contents in a single display. This abolishes the need for painful single-stepping through a program and looking at each byte, because most of the programs used in education or development can be seen on the screen at a single glance. The type of entry system used on the ZX81 computer has been put to rather better use here to make over 90% of all Z80 assembler commands capable of direct entry. Only a few of the commands — those that are not in common use — have to be entered in Hex code, so that for educational purposes it is, to all intents and purposes, a complete assembler system with a simpler method of entry than traditional assemblers. The code created by each command is shown on the TV screen with a flashing cursor to indictate the part just written, and more important, a highlight on the first byte of each instruction.

### What's In The Box?

MENTA consists of a small case, moulded in ABS, a little larger than the ZX81. There is a touch-sensitive keypad and a small loudspeaker which bleeps each time a key is correctly pressed so that you can be sure when a keystroke is effective this makes up for the lack of feel in the keys. If an illegal entry is made, the bleep is longer and nothing is entered. There are 40 keypads in all and a single seven-segment display is placed at the right hand side of the keyboard. This does not show code, it is only a guide to how many pages of memory (four in all) are in use and to what type of entry is expected next.

The keys are multi-function, but there is never any need to use a SHIFT key to obtain the extra functions or to keep thumbing through a manual to find what you are supposed to press next. The legends printed on the keypads relate to their action when the machine is being used (which isn't often) to enter Hex code directly; the functions above and below the keypads relate to assembler actions. One of the attractions of MENTA is that it takes very little time to learn to use it. There is nothing so off-putting for a beginner as a piece of equipment which needs a six-week learning course; some assessment units I have used come perilously close to that.

At the back of the case are three sockets. One is for the power supply that comes from a small transformerrectifier unit built in the form of a three-pin plug. The second socket is for connection to a TV receiver tuned to Channel 35, for displaying the contents of the MENTA memory. I used a Ferguson 3845 portable which gave excellent displays certainly the best I have obtained from a modulated system. The third socket is for connection to a cassette recorder, the same socket is used both for output and input. All that needs to be added to the basic MEN-TA unit in order to start assemblylanguage programming is the TV reciever and, if you want to save and load programs, a cassette recorder.

### Switch-on, Start-up

There is no mains switch on MENTA, the unit is simply connected up and the transformer unit plugged in to a 13 A household socket. When the unit is switched on initially, the first 256 bytes of its total of 1K of RAM are selected for display. This is described as page zero and a 0 is shown on the sevensegment display next to the keyboard as a reminder. As you would expect, when the unit is first switched on for a programming session, the memory contents of RAM will be 'garbage' and this can be removed by pressing the CLEAR key twice. The need to press twice is a safety feature to avoid the loss of program which would result from pressing this key by mistake typical of the careful thought which has gone into the design of MENTA.



Internally the MENTA is nearly laid out with all major ICs being socketed. The collection of tracks leading to the top of the PC provide I/O facilities.

The same press-twice protection method has been used for the RUN instruction so that you get a chance to record your program before you risk all by running it. The addresses of RAM start at F000 Hex in page 0, F100 Hex in page 1, and so on to F300 Hex in page 3, so that any absolute addresses which are used for testing programs should be within this range — other addresses can, of course, be substituted after a program has been tested.

When switched on, MENTA is in the direct mode and the symbols printed on the keypads themselves are the applicable ones. These can be used either for direct entry of Hex code or for commands. When direct entry is used, the unit expects two characters to be entered at each address so that OF must be used rather than F, O2 rather than 2, and so on. The current memory location being used is indicated by a flashing cursor, whose position on the screen (and hence the memory being used) can be changed by using the UP, DOWN, LEFT and RIGHT keys. The memory address at which the cursor is placed may be temporarily stored by pressing the STORE key and this position returned to later by pressing RECALL. The initial, HOME, position of the cursor is always at the top left-hand corner of the page that is selected for display. The cursor will return to this position when the HOME key is pressed. Contents of memory on other pages can be displayed by pressing the PAGE key followed by the page

number (0 to 3) and the page number will then be displayed on the seven-segment display while the memory contents of that page are displayed on the TV screen.

### Now Try Your IQ!

Hex code can be entered just by typing in the code — the cursor will shift from one memory location to the next whenever two characters have been entered so that no incrementing key is needed there's none of the fuss and bother over selecting ADdress or DAta keys, or incrementing the address that you have with the old-fashioned assessment units. A mistake can be corrected by left-shifting the cursor and re-typing. The program should be terminated by typing FF which is used by MENTA as a return-tomonitor instruction.

Compared to other assessment units, entering Hex code into MENTA is very fast and easy. It is also very easy to review the code because for educational work, the whole program will often fit easily into one page and can be seen at a glance. There is no reason why several programs should not be entered at different parts of memory and run completely separately. The cassette system always records the contents of the whole of the memory so that all the programs which are stored can be saved in one operation.

You obtain the full benefit of MENTA, however, when assembly

## PECIAL REPOR

language is used. The ASMBL key, bottom right on the keyboard, is pressed to start entry in this mode and when this key has been pressed, the seven-segment display is used as a reminder of what function other keys will perform. Immediately after the ASMBL key has been pressed, the top bar of the LED is lit. This is a reminder that the next keystroke will carry out the coding of the assembler command which is printed in blue above the key which you press. This might, for example, be the LD command above the HOME key. Once a command has been entered, the LED will indicate whether the next entry is to be another command (top bar lit) or if further keystrokes are needed to complete the entry. In the example, when LD has been pressed, the next keystroke might be rA (register A), which is below the CLEAR key (printed in red) and the position of in memory to make room for new this will be indicated by the bottom , code. The INSERT function is not a bar of the LED display being lit. This makes the complete command LD A and it must be followed by the source of data, an address or another register letter. The bottom bar of the display remains lit until this data has been entered. The MENTA keyboard allows loading from any of the eight-bit registers or from (HL), (IX + n), (IY + n), or from a two-byte absolute address (nn). Only when an instruction has been completed by keying in its data will the LED display light its top bar to show that the next entry must be another instruction. The coding does not appear on the screens until the instruction is complete and the command byte, the Z80 code for the instruction, is highlighted. At the end of entering an assembly language program, pressing the ASMBL key will return the unit to normal operation. This can also be done during entry if needed and the unit will return to assembler entry

when the ASMBL key is pressed again. Entering FF directly will then terminate the program as before.

### **Changing It Around**

MENTA has excellent editing facilities. As a program is written, the first byte of each instruction is highlighted, as mentioned above, so that the code can be easily recognised. In this way, if an instruction has to be modified or deleted, the cursor can be moved to the correct position and new code entered. For deletion of code, the easiest method is to substitute 00 for each byte of unwanted code. This is the NOP instruction of the Z80 and will ensure that no action is carried out. If new code has to be added into the middle of an existing program, MENTA has the capability — unique among assessment units — of shifting code cure-all — the cursor is shifted to the position for which an insert is needed and the INSERT key is pressed as many times as there are bytes to be inserted. If you are not sure how many are needed, the simplest scheme is to overestimate and pad with NOP instructions. Note that INSERT is a direct command so that you have to come out of assembly mode to use it. In addition, if new code is inserted between the ends of a jump, the jump displacement or its absolute destination address will have to be recalculated.

This is not such a hassle as it is other units because jump on displacements or addresses do not have to be worked out laboriously by hand — this alone makes MENTA highly desirable by comparison to older equipment. When a jump ad-dress is needed, the ASMBL key is pressed to leave assembly mode and the cursor is moved to the first (highlighted) byte of the target ad-



dress. This address is then stored by pressing STORE. The cursor is then returned to the jump instruction and ASMBL pressed again to return to assembler mode. The jump instruction is entered but the RECALL key is pressed instead of entering a displacement byte or two number bytes. If the instruction was a jumprelative and the jump is legal (within the permitted range), then a displacement byte will be calculated and entered. If the jump instruction was a jump absolute, then the destination address (two bytes) will be entered into memory following the instruction code.

### The Verdict.

MENTA is a refreshing re-think of the methods used both to teach machine-code programming and to develop machine-code systems. You might think that there's less need for machine-code now that Parliamo BASIC is the order of the day, but you couldn't be more wrong. If we are to get anywhere in designing systems which use microprocessors (and that's what makes the money, not manufacturing the chips), we need lots of people who can program in machine code as easily as others can program in BASIC. In addition, we need people who can write better versions of high-level languages like BASIC and this is, once again, a job for the machinecode programmer. On this basis, MENTA should be welcomed by Schools and Technical Colleges because of its ease of use and low price. Also, systems engineers should welcome it as a Z80 assessment unit which is priced so low, even in one-off quantity, that it allows one unit per engineer. In addition, the port connections at the side of the unit allow interfacing to external circuits.

For the out-and-out amateur, (there are still a lot of us who like to be thought of that way) it fills a gap that used to belong to the Mk-14 (remember it?), but with immense advantages in terms of the use of the Z80 and the ability to program in assembly language. I think we shall see the main board of MENTA (quite small, incidentally) appearing in several robot designs, for example; it's an excellent method of learning Z80 code if your computer uses the 6502. For me, it's going to keep me in touch with writing Z80 code when update my system from the old TRS-80 to the new BBC Microcomputer (make it soon, Acorn, make it soon)

## **CHOOSING A COMPUTER** MADE SIMPLE



CBM

I ĩ

Ő.

**Choosing a computer is . . .** Choosing a computer is more than just choosing a computer. That is, it's a lot more than just hardware. Mind you, PET stacks up very well when it comes to the computer itself. Because at Commodore we've been involved with microcomputers for over 20 years - in fact, many other manufacturers pay us the compliment of using our microchip for their own computers.

So, when you choose PET you know you have a microcomputer that everyone in the business admires and respects.

... choosing software ... Our software programs live up to the quality of our computer. The range, from both Commodore and specialist suppliers, covers everything from word processing, stock control and payroll to accounting and information processing. As well as specialist applications for education and the sciences.

For light relief, we've a pretty impressive range of games and other

brain-teasing packages. ... choosing value... Our computers start at under £200 and go through to £8000 – which will buy you a business system. The extent of our range makes sure that you'll easily be able to choose the right computer for your individual needs.

... choosing a dealer ... As you can see, you do get nationwide dealer back-up with Commodore. What's more, many of our dealers have specific expertise – which means they can advise on anything from business systems to specialist technical applications. So, if your particular problem is of a highly specialised nature, it may be best to contact our Information Department direct. They will then recommend the dealers who understand - and who speak your kind of language. ... choosing your computer ... It all adds up. By choosing a PET you can find out how you can benefit from our experience.



ſ	end to: Commodore Information Services, P.O. Box 109, Baker Street, High Wycomt el: Slough 79292 d like to know how Commodore could make choosing a computer simple for me.		
X	Name	Position	
	Nature of Business		
н.	Company		
i.	Address		
1		Tel	

CBM

### **COMMODORE PET Quite simply, you benefit** from our experience
# **Commodore Official Dealer List**

### LONDON

Adda W13 01-579 5845 Capital Computer Systems WI 01-636 3863 Logic Computer Systems SWI 01-222 |122/5492 Merchant Systems Ltd EC4 01-583 6774 Micro Computation N14 01-882 5104 Microcomputer Centre SW14 01-878 7044/7 Sumlock Bondain Ltd EC1 01-250 0505 Informex-London Ltd EC1 Formex-London Ltd SE13 -318 421 3/7 S (Sum CSS (Systems) Ltd E8 11-254 9293 01-254 9293 Meares Consultants Ltd NW3 01-431 3410 Data Base NW2 01-450 1388

SURREY & MIDDLESEX Douglas Moore Ltd Kingston-Upon-Thames 01-549 2121 Micro Facilities Ltd Hampton Hill 01-979 4546/941 1197 PPM Ltd Woking 04867-80111 Datalect Computers Ltd Croydon 01-680 3581 01-680 3581 Datalect Computers Ltd Woking 04862-2595 Johnson Microcomputers Camberley 0276-20446 Wego Computers Ltd Caterham 0883-49235 Cream Computer Shop Harrow 01-863 0833 Da Vinci Computer Shop Edgware 01-952 0526 & Computer Shop Edgware L & J Computers Stanmore 01-204 7525/206 0440

#### KENT, SUSSEX & HAMPSHIRE

Amplicon Micro Systems Brighton 0273-562163/60833 Business Electronics Southämpton 0703-738248 HSV (Microcomputers) Ltd Hants 0256-62444/0703-331422 Millhouse Designs Ltd Alton 042-084517 The Computer Room Tanksides The Computer Room Tonbridge 0732-355962 Scan Computers Storrington 09066-5432

#### ESSEX

Dataview Colchester 0206-865835 CSSC Ltd llford 01-554 3344 DDM Brentwood 0277-229379 Stuart R Dean Ltd Southend-on-Sea 0702-62707

BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE & WILTSHIRE Commonsense Business Systems Ltd High Wycombe 0494-40116 Orchard Computer Services Wallingford 0491-35529 0491-35529 Wymark Micro-Computer Centre Salisbury 04254-77012 Alphascan Ltd Banbury 029575-8202 JR Ward Computers Ltd Milton Keynes 0908-562850 The Computer Shop Oxford 0865-722872 Kingsley Computers High Wycombe 0494-449749

HERTFORDSHIRE & BEDFORDSHIRE Alpha Business Systems Ware 0920-68926 Bromwail Data Services Old Hatfield 07072-60980/63295 Computer Plus Watford 0923-33927 BL Computer (Lincol Lind) Linco U923-33927 HB Computers (Luton) Ltd Luton 0582-454466 Photo Acoustics Watford 0923-40698/32006 MMS Ltd Bedford 0234-40601 Bross Brent Computer Systems Rickmansworth 87-71 306/70329

EAST MIDLANDS, SOUTH HUMBERSIDE & DERBYSHIRE Davidson Richards Ltd Derby 0332-36680314 Roger Clark (Business Systems) Ltd Leicester 0533-20455 Arden Data Processing Leicester 0533-22255 Betos Systems Ltd Nottingham 0602-48108 Caddis Computer Systems Ltd Hinckley 0455-613544

### EAST ANGLIA, LINCOLNSHIRE & NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Arden Data Processing Peterborough 0733-47767 0733-47767 HB Computers Ltd Kettering 0536-520910 Sumlock Bondain Ltd Norwich 0603-26259/614302 Datwiew Norwich 0603-616221

WEST MIDLANDS, STAFFORDSHIRE & WARWICKSHIRE Joseph Vare Asociates Birmingham 021-643 8033 Canden Electronics Ltd Birmingham 021-73 8240 Micro Asociates Birmingham 021-73 84574 Josef Williem Surtance Describes Satiliarill Taylor Wilson Systems Dorridge, Solihull 05645-6192 Walters Computer Systems Ltd Stourbridge 03843-70811

# CBS Consultants Ltd Birmingham 021-772 8181

Peach Data Services Burton-on-Trent 0283-44968 Computer Services Midlands Ltd Birminghan 021-382 4171 Business Equipment Rentals Ltd Rugby 0788-65756 Business Equipment Rentals Ltd Coventry 0203-20246

# NORTH WALES, CHESHIRE & MERSEYSIDE NORTH WALES, CHESHINE & MERSEYSIDE Rockilf Micro Computers Mold 0352-59629 North Wales Computer Services Colwyn Bay 0492-33151 Office & Business Equipment (Chester) Ltd Queensferry 0244-816803 Ge25-527166

Rockliff Micro Computers Liverpool 051-521 5830

MANCHESTER Cytek (UK) Ltd Old Trafford 061-872 +682 Executive Reprographic Manchester 061-228 1637 Sumlock (Manchester) Ltd Manchester 061-834 4233 D Kipping Salford 061-834 6367/9 Computatore Ltd Manchester 061-832 4761

# CANCASHIRE Preston Computer Centre Preston 0772-57684 Tharstern Ltd Burnley 0282-81 3299

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE Ackroyd Typewriter Co Ltd Bradfor 0274-31835 Alcor Computer Systems Ltd Huddersfield 0484-512352 0484-512352 Dears Computer Services Leeds 0532-452966 Holbrook Business Systems Sheffield 0742-484466 Holdene Ltd Leeds 0532-459459 0532-455459 Microware Computers Hull 0482-562107 Mitre Finch Fishergate 0904-52995 Yorkshire Electronics Morley 0532-522181 Computer Centre (Sheffield) Ltd Sheffield 0742-53519/588731 Microprocessor Services Hull 0482-23146 Ram Computer Services Ltd Bradford 0274-391166

### NORTHEAST

Currie & Maughan Gateshead 0632-774540 Dysons Jacob Dysons Instruments Houghton-Le-Spring 0783-260452 Intex Datalog Ltd Eaglescliffe 0642-781193 Key Computer Services Ltd Jesmond 0632-815157

AVON, WALES & WEST COUNTRY Calculator Services & Sales (Bristol) Ltd Bristol 0272-779452/3 0272-779452/3 Computer Supplies (Swansea) Sketty 0792-290047 McDowell Knaggs & Associates Worcester 0905-28466 Somerset Business Computers Taunton 0923-51466 0823-52149 0823-52149 Milequip Ltd Gloucester 0452-411010 0452-411010 Reeves Computers Ltd Carmarthen 0267-32441/2 Welsh Computer Centre Bridgend 0656-2757 Sigma Systems Ltd Cardiff 0222-21515/34669 Reeves Computers Newport 0633-212331/2 Computer Stack Ltd Chaltenbam 0633-212331/2 Computer Shack Ltd Cheltenham 0242-584343 Midland Mirco Stourport-on-Severn 02993-77098/6706 Sumlock Tabdown Ltd Bristol 0272-276685/6 Radan Computational Ltd Bath 0225-314483

### DEVON & CORNWALL

0372-71718 Devon Computers Paignton 0803-526303 Jeffrey Martin Computer Services Ltd Truro 0872-71626 AC Systems Plymouth 0752-2608661 JAD Imm AC Systems Exete 0392-71718 JAD Integrated Services (Plymouth) Ltd Plymouth 0752-662616/29038

SCOTLAND Ayrshire Office Services Ltd Kilmarnock 0563-24255/20551 Holdene Microsystems Ltd Edinburgh 031-557 4060 Robox Office Equipment Ltd Glasgow 041-221 8413/4 Gate Microsystems Ltd Dundee 0382-28194 Gate Microsystems Ltd Glasgow 041-221 9372 Mac Micro Ltd Inverness 0463-712774

EIRE & NORTHERN IRELAND Northern Ireland Computer Centre Co. Dow 02317-6548/9 Crowley Computers Ltd Dublin 2 0001-600681

ISLE OF MAN Resource Planning Ltd Douglas 0624-4247/8

# SUBMISSIONS

re you interested in writing for our magazine? Or, to put it another way, are you interested in writing for your own magazine? Computing Today is always on the look-out for in-A teresting articles; innovative programs and useful projects and we are sure there are many readers who have the capability to pass on their hard won knowledge to others. Not only will this make the magazine a better one, it will also put some money in your pocket to finance your computing further

### Featuring You

The main bulk of the magazine is usually taken up with feature articles, reviews, projects and general topics. Each of these articles attempts to convey the necessary information as clearly and concisely as possible, at the same time remaining easily readable. Articles of this nature can be thought of as similar to a school 'essay' in that they must have a beginning, a middle and an end. Diagrams and

photographs are an enormous help to any article, the old adage of a picture being worth a thousand words holds very true in this case. If you are a regular reader of the magazine you will know the 'style' in which we write. Generally each section of the article that deals with a new topic is given its own heading and, while not essential, headings do help to increase the readability of the final text. We prefer all copy to be typewritten on one side only of a page, using double line spacing and with large margins on each side of the text.

All associated diagrams and photographs should be clearly labelled both as to their intended use and as to where they relate in the text. Circuit diagrams should follow the standard style of component designation and layout that is used throughout Computing Today. All components used in a given circuit must also be listed in a single table or Parts List to avoid any possibility of confusion.

### Programming For All

In general the format for computer programs follows that of ar-ticles. We *cannot* accept any program that is not accompanied by a full listing, and TAPES ARE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE. While it is desirable to have a printed listing, it is not at all reasonable to expect everyone to have access to a printer so typewritten copy will be considered

Remember to include sufficient detail to enable people who don't own an identical piece of hardware to be able to follow your program. You must also include descriptions of any part of the software that is unique to your machine; SYS calls, POKEs etc. All graphics characters must be detailed with their associated codes and cursor controls should be presented in the CT standard format. The use of printers which give graphical output is acceptable provided all the graphics are fully expanded. It is often worth including a photograph or drawing of the display produced or an actual sample run if possible.

Remember that the frustration you feel when you can't run a pro-gram, due to lack of documentation, will be felt by everyone else if YOU send in a program in that same state!

#### Soft Spots?

The Softspot features are really programming ideas that are submitted by readers. Because of this they do tend to be for specific systems. They must be submitted in the same format as other programs, ie printed or typewritten, but will probably contain less general detail and more specific machine instruction.

### **Paying For It**

It takes up to four working weeks for any submitted material to get through the system. At the end of this period a decision is made as to whether it is acceptable or not and, if it is, a letter will be sent infor-ming you of its acceptance and the rate offered. If it is found unsuitable we will return the program or article at this stage

All payments are made upon publication, that is you will receive your cheque in the same month as the magazine appears on the streets.

### The Right To Copy

Once it has been published, copyright to the material passes to us. Under special circumstances this copyright may be retained by the author but this **must** be negotiated at the submission stage. Because we own the copyright it is a breach of publishing law to reproduce the material anywhere else without the express written consent of the Editor. Under no circumstances may a program be re-published for profit: the penalties are high.

#### Benefit To All

Writing for a magazine like CT not only gives you the pleasure of knowing that some 75,000 people read what you have written, but also goes some way to paying for that new piece of equipment you have set your sights on.

# DEAR DESIGNER OF OUR FUTURE,

Computer programmers are already ten-a-penny. The future is for ENGINEERS who can design microprocessor based products. What is stopping YOU designing with micros? If you can claim better than average intelligence and determination the answer should be — nothing! Times have never been better for the man who likes to tinker and find things out for himself. This is based on personal experience. I have designed a dozen micro-based products which are still selling — and I have no higher education or electronics background (I was nearly forty when I learned Ohm's Law).

### UNDERSTANDING THE LANGUAGE.

Microtechnology seems a black art to the newcomer, mostly because of the terminology. But nine times out of ten the concepts which go with the unknown terms are already familiar to you or self-evident truths. It's a fact that each step of system design and programming is essentially simple because the micro itself is simple. The micro is a painstaking device which relies on perfect short-term memory and speed to perform complex tasks in easy steps.

### **GETTING STARTED**

There is no secret to starting. What I did was to buy microprocessor and memory chips and find out how to wire them up (No problem. All the pins are labelled: there is only one way to do it). However I do not recommend you to start from scratch because you will come up against the same problem that I did: how do you put the program into memory in a way that lets you see it and edit it? And how do you store it and make it permanent?

### AVOIDING WASTED TIME.

This caused me a long detour but I can save YOU the trip because I came back with a solution. At the time I was working there was no cheap development system on the market. The first to appear was the Sinclair MK14, a useful device which got a lot of people started. Development systems have a keyboard and display — and a program in ROM which allows you to enter and edit code. But the trouble with buying a ready made kit is that you are committed to the circuit and the processor. Your imagination is restricted. You are treading the same path as everyone else. I designed SOFTY to solve these problems when building my Chess Player's Visual Recorder (TOLINKA).

### A UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.

The funny thing is that I never intended SOFTY to be a commercial product! I built SOFTY because I needed one. I did not realize then that the development tool was the more important product: SOFTY has gained acceptance in industry and education all levels. Our customer list reads like a Who's Who in Electronics. There is even a SOFTY on display in the Science Museum.

### TV DISPLAY

SOFTY uses your TV set to display the contents of data memory. This is like having a window into the working memory of the micro. SOFTY has this unique method of converting memory directly into visible hexadecimal code. SOFTY is ROM-emulator for ROMULATORI which just plugs into the system you're developing where the EPROM goes. You can shift code around without overwriting, do insertions, deletions and hex arithmetic to calculate relative jumps. There are parallel and serial inputs to link up a computer and similar outputs to print the data on a standard printer. SOFTY converts Hex to ASCII and has routines for 110, 300, 600, 1200 and 2400 baud-rates. The CASSETTE RECORDER interface permits code to be stored on tape. SOFTY is an EPROM programmer too. SOFTY1 is an open-board device which programs 3-rail 2708 and 2716 EPROMS. SOFTY2 has a sleek black case and it kprograms single-rail 2716, 2732 and 2532 EPROMS. For small system development and manufacture SOFTY is the only tool you will need.

Customers often tell me that SOFTY is the most useful tool in the lab — and that SOFTY is underpriced. That must be true because companies are now selling remarkably similar equipment for three times the price. Before buying a copy which is oversized and overpriced do look at a real SOFTY first.

### LEARNING MICRO TECHNIQUES

Teachers appointed by the Schools Council to teach microprocessor control as a project (Modular Courses in Technology) looked at all the available hardware. The only thing they liked was SOFTY. The personal computers were out because they gave no INSIGHT. I was invited to a meeting and a specification was written for the ideal device: a product like SOFTY intended to provide insight into the workings of the micro and for experiments in control. I was given an order for a quantity of Micro Electronic mNemonic Teaching Aids — called MENTA now.

**MENTA** — **AN IDEAL MICRO TUTOR?** MENTA uses the power of the Z80 type microprocessor to make a TV picture mainly by software. MENTA has the advantage of permitting program entry in both HEX and ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE with STEP-BY-STEP EXECUTION which lets you see your program in

	PR
PRODUCT	PRICE EX
SOFTY1	£120
SOFTY1 PSU	£20
SOFTY2	£169
MENTA	£115
ET1211	CALL
ET2211	CALL
MICRODOCTOR	CALL

action. BREAKPOINTS can be inserted and deleted by a single keystroke. The contents of the REGISTERS and the STACK can be seen. There is a CASSETTE RECORDER interface too MENTA could be called a super-sophisticated development system. There is no other piece of equipment on the market which gives the same INSIGHT that MENTA does.

Menta comes with a fair-sized manual which includes suggestions for use of the 24 availabel input/output lines to control MACHINERY, ROBOTS etc. Learning with MENTA is not at all boring because you can quickly progress to controlling things. Some fun-and-games like BATTLESHIPS and MUSIC BOX programs are included (which have a serious tuitional purpose I hasten to add). COURSE MATERIAL and plugin control boards will be available through the SCHOOLS COUNCIL in BROMLEY, Kent.

### MICRODOCTOR – A DIAGNOSTIC AID.

DATAMAN will have another new product soon. MICRODOCTOR is a diagnostic tool for sick microsystems. I see a need for a tester which will look around in addressing space and report what it finds there, check the ROM and RAM, work the peripherals etc. MICRODOCTOR will save lots of time spent troubleshooting bad systems both on the production line and in the repair shop. The output device is a small PRINTER. You program MICRODOCTOR with a test made of these instructions: CHECKSUM, RAMTEST, HEX DUMP, ASCII DUMP, DISASSEMBLE, WRITE, READ, INPUT, OUTPUT, DELAY. All the instructions have parameters like where to start and where to finish. Each test can have up to eight instructions and you can have up to fifteen tests. Battery backup retains the programs when the power is off. For many purposes MICRODOCTOR is better than a Logic Analyser because it gives an instant printed report and it can be used by a non-technical operator. A FREE Z80 DISASSEMBLER will be included: disassemblers for other micros will be available at around £30 but I can't give you a delivery date

#### **OLIVETTI TYPEWRITER INTERFACES** We make interfaces for Olivettis of the ET121 and ET221 kinds, which permit the machines to be used as printers from standard busses (RS232, IEEE-48, Centronics Parallel). Use of the typewriter with any computer is possible. These interfaces are offered only to dealers who can fit them.

Quantity prices are available. Dealer and export enquiries are invited.

### MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

ICE LIST-

VAT

Don't worry about being disappointed with the goods. You can have your money back promptly if you return the product within 30 days. I am quite happy for you to order the goods for approval in this way rather than ask for literature. I know you don't want to wait — most orders go out Securicor or First-Class Post the same day we get them. My home address and phone number appears on all invoices.

ALL PRODUCTS ARE EX-STOCK at time of writing (except MICRODOCTOR). Jim Bennett, who manages the business, is available on Dorchester 68066 (STD code is 0305) to .swer enquiries.

Yours sincerely, (Barry Savage).

# DATAMAN DESIGNS, LOMBARD HOUSE, CORNWALL ROAD, DORCHESTER, DORSET.

# YOU'LL LOVE IT . . .

If you own a PET or CBM computer with disks then you ought to have a COMMAND-O chip. It's got all the facilities of that other chip (can't think of the name), plus BEEP, EXECUTE, INITIALIZE, PRINT USING, AUTO-REPEAT — and you can scroll a program listing up and down the screen! There are lots more functions, but perhaps the best way to learn about COMMAND-O is to use one. If you order a COMMAND-O chip from SUPERSOFT before 31st March you'll qualify for our special monye back offer. Just return it in good condition within 10 days and we'll refund your money in full! COMMAND-O is for Basic 4 users only and costs £59.95 plus VAT. It fits in the UD3 or UD12 socket and comes with a comprehensive, but readable manual.

# OR GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

ARROW is a chip that will be of particular interest for committed tape users — because it will LOAD, SAVE and VERIFY at 7 to 8 times normal speed! There are lots more features for just £30 plus VAT, but since we're making the same money back offer why not try it out. Don't forget to tell us which machine you own (it works on all models except the original Old Roms) and which socket is available.

# FREE 1982 CATALOGUE

Our 1982 catalogue is now available, and it's absolutely free to PET owners (don't forget to tell us which machine you've got for our computerised mailing list!)

New programs in the catalogue include SIMPLIACALC (£26 on tape, £32 on disk), INSTRING (£10) which searches for one string within another, and LINK & SHRINK (also £10), a fascinating program that saves space by joining Basic lines togehter.

And of couse there are new games: LOST VALLEY (£14) is a successor to the very popular HALLS OF DEATH, and CRACKS OF DOOM (£16) is a new tape-based aventure from the author of our HITCH—HIKERS GUIDE TO THE GALAXY game. These two both need 32k of memory, but GOMOKU (£8) will run in 16k.

# **80 – COLUMN GRAPHICS**

Yes, at long last the HR-80 HIGH RESOLUTION GRAPHICS BOARD is available. And we've managed to hold the price at just £149 plus VAT! The resolution is 320 by 200, the same as on our HR-40 board, and of course the bord has 8k of its own RAM plus GRAPHIX utility software in a chip. Write or telephone for an information sheet or for furthr details about any SUPERSOFT products.

ADD 15% VAT TO PRICES - POST & PACKING IS FREE



First Floor, 10–14 Canning Road Wealdstone, Harrow, Middlesex, HA3 7SJ, England Telephone: 01-861 1166 Henry Budgett

# If you are new to the world of personal computers it's probable that you are more than a little confused by all the jargon. We proudly present the plain man's guide to 'technospeak'.

hen we first brought out our Buyer's Guides, the decision was taken to present all the relevant information in the simplest form possible. We broke the various computers down into their essential components and presented a comparative list. The Guides were not a roaring success!

The reason for their initial failure is now obvious, we didn't explain the meaning of the words we were using, RAM, CPU, I/O, etc and the very people for whom the Guides were intended — the first time buyers — found them very hard to take in. As soon as we had recognized this failing we published explanations to each of the Guides; the result was that they became much more widely used.

Looking at the problems we created for ourselves with those early Guides, it has become very obvious that there is a need for a simple, plain-English explanation of all the technical jargon in use. The last time we published one was back in May 1980 where we featured 100 of the most common pieces of jargon. This new feature is a complete update and will be repeated every few months for our new readers.

## **Computing Components**

Every single computer can be divided up into a number of fundamental segments, this not only makes them easier to understand but also helps us write about them in simpler terms!

The heart of each computer is the Central Processing Unit or CPU. On large computers this is a vast collection of circuits filling at least an entire printed circuit board and often an entire box. In the world of the personal computer, however, this has all been reduced into the space of a single integrated circuit, the microprocessor. This device contains all the necessary logic to take information in, process it according to a set of instructions and pass it back to the outside world. The speed at which it performs these operations is governed by two factors; first, the way in which the device has been made and second, the speed of the **clock**. The clock is simply a very accurate oscillator which beats millions of times a second; typical speeds are between 1 and 4 million cycles a second or MHz to use the proper SI units.

The actual logic contained within a microprocessor varies according to the technology available at the time it was designed, but suffice to say that they are more complicated than I would wish to explain on these pages.

The simplest form of computer can be built from a set of switches, a microprocessor with its correct clock circuit, a power supply and a set of lights. If you set up the correct code on one set of switches, the device will take in the information presented as an **instruction**. You could now give it some more information — **data** — then another instruction and, if you were lucky, you



would see a **result** displayed on the set of lights. Systems such as this are often used in schools and colleges as basic training aids for students learning about microprocessors; they are not often found in the real world.

The set of instructions we give the computer is called the program and as we have been programming in the simplest possible form, binary, we call this machine code programming. It is often possible for the user of a microcomputer to program the system in machine code but we very seldom use the binary notation — remembering all those Os and 1s is not easy. What is generally allowed, however, is the use of a code system called **hex-**adecimal, **Hex** for short. This can be used because virtually all of the common microprocessors use eight bits to make up each of the instructions they use (eight bits is called a byte and this is the fundamental unit of information as far as the user is concerned). The Hex system allows the eight digits required for the representation of binary to be reduced to two digits.

## **Elephant's Graveyard**

It would obviously be very nice to store a set of instructions — the program — somewhere in the computer rather than having to key them in one at a time. The breed of device we use for storage is called **memory** and this can be one of two fundamental types. These are commonly called **Random Access Memory** and **Read Only Memory**, that's **RAM** and **ROM** in the jargon, but these names do not really describe the true workings of their systems.

Random Access Memory comes in two types, static, which uses rather a lot of power but is very fast, and **dynamic** which uses less power but pays for this by being somewhat slower. As far as the user is concerned they are identical — only the electronics engineer would want to dig further. Memory areas which are made up of RAM can be written to and read from; information can be stored and retrieved at the programmers wish. However, if you turn off the power the contents are lost, fine for temporary information but not so good for programs and data.

# TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATED



A typical modern VDU with its full function keyboard.

The second type of memory, ROM, comes in many guises but once the information has been stored it is there for good, the user can read it out when required but it cannot be destroyed by turning the power off. This sort of memory is used for all the programs which come built into the computer; these are the programs you often don't realise are there, such as the program to take a character from the keyboard and the one which displays that character on the screen. All these hidden programs come under the general heading of the **Operating** System or Monitor.

All the information stored in memory is held in blocks of eight bits, the byte we mentioned earlier each byte corresponds to one single character. Most common computers use a coding system for the numbers and alphabet, and other special symbols called ASCII code which stands for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Using the binary system where each of the eight bits (a bit is a binary digit just as 8 is a decimal digit) can be either 1 or 0, we can have a possible 2 <sup>8</sup> combinations or patterns and as the full ASCII set only uses 128 of these, the manufacturers of microcomputers often add extra characters such as special graphics symbols.

The amount of memory a given

microprocessor can use is limited by the number of address lines. A normal eight-bit microgenerally has 16 address lines and, using the same formula as the ASCII code, we can connect up to 2 <sup>16</sup> or 65,536 bytes of memory. This number is generally referred to as **64K** where the **K** signifies binary thousand or 1024. It is possible to connect more memory to a microprocessor using special techniques but only 64K of this total can be used at any one time.

### **Peripheral Proliferation**

So far we have covered the central processor and the memory but we still can't actually use the computer because we have no way of getting information in or out. Devices such as keyboards and TV sets are the most common and these. together with their more exotic cousins, are all called peripherals.

As far as the typical personal computer is concerned, a **key**board, which looks somewhat like the one you would find on a typewriter but generally with more keys, is used for communication. The computer's processed information, the program you are working on or anything else, is displayed on a **video screen**. This may be your domestic TV or a special video monitor or, in high-class systems, the screen and keyboard may be combined into a single unit called a Visual Display Unit or VDU. Some complete systems are built into what looks like a large VDU and these are often called desktop computers.

The type of display you get on a TV or video screen varies from system to system but is typically expressed as so many lines of so many **characters**, 25 by 40 and 16 by 32 are typical. As well as the supplied graphics characters I mentioned earlier, some systems allow the user to produce true graphics; plot points, draw lines and so on. The capabilities of these systems are generally expressed as the number of **dots** that can be displayed across and down the screen. The larger the number, the higher the resolution



the nearer to perfect circles and straight lines.

you will be able to obtain. In practical terms this can be demonstrated by getting the system to draw a circle; the higher the resolution the nearer the result will be to a 'perfect' circle.

The keyboard and display are the two most vital components of the system, without them you can't use the computer. However, the computer is capable of being connected to much more exotic devices and the capacity for these connections is referred to as the Input/Output or I/O. Once again there are many different kinds of I/O connections, generally known as interfaces because they form the junction between two separate items. We can break these down into two groups, serial and parallel. The most common name associated with the former is the **RS232** standard which is used for many of the common peripheral devices such as printers, VDUs and even for connecting between two different computers.

The parallel interface is so called because it allows one entire byte to be transferred at a time, the serial interface transfers each byte bit by bit (that's not a pun either!). Two special sorts of parallel interface are frequently found, the **Centronics** printer interface and the **IEEE-488** communications interface.

In order to control the way in which information is passed over these interfaces, special control signals are used and these come under the delightful heading of **handshake** lines. The name describes their action exactly.

There is one further type of I/O which is fundamental to the com-puter and that is the **bus**. This is the collection of interconnections which allows various parts of the computer to share sections of the processor. In many computers they are limited to the main processor board and the memory, but in more recent designs they are often gathered together in some logical order and brought out of the computer so the user may add extra facilities to his basic system. Names such as S-100, S-50, Eurobus, Multibus and a host of others can be found in the literature. In theory, if your computer has a defined bus structure then you can plug in any other extra, such as more memory, built to the same structure and it will work.

Needless to say, the world is far from ideal . . .

# Programming The Beast

Earlier in this piece I mentioned

that writing programs in machine code (binary) or even their Hex alternatives was somewhat irksome. Well on many systems, some basic, some complex, you can have a special program fitted into the computer called an **Assembler**. This allows you to write your programs in **assembly code**, that funny mix of letters and numbers where you often see things like LDA, JMP and RET. These are called **mnemonics** and are translated by the assembler program into machine code which the computer can then run.

Programming the computer by these methods is laborious in the extreme and is generally avoided by providing the user with something called a high-level language. The most common of these, at least as far as microcomputers go, is BASIC,which is the acronym for **Beginners** All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. You'll see a lot of it in its various forms between the covers of this magazine and it is relatively easy to learn and use. The main advantage that it has for the personal computer user is that it is an interpreted language; this means that you can easily change things around if they don't work or even improve those that do.

An interpreter is another program built into the computer which allows you to type in such apparent nonsense as FOR K = 1 TO DL: NEXT. The interpreter quite happily accepts all this, stores it away and when commanded to RUN, the program sets about converting it all into machine code so that the central processor can actually do something with it. All this translation takes time and programs written in this sort of language run considerably slower than their machine code equivalents, so some computer manufacturers offer a special program called a compiler. This allows you to



A  $5\frac{1}{4}$  " floppy disc with its protective envelope cut away.

develop your program and thoroughly test it using the interpreter and then convert it completely into machine code. You now store away the old program and just use the much faster machine code version.

There are many programming languages; BASIC, Pascal, FORTH, COMAL, ALGOL, FORTRAN, etc, etc and they all have something to offer the user for his or her specialised use. Much argument has raged over good and bad programming techniques and which languages should be used for what but, in general, BASIC can still be regarded as the easiest to use and quickest to achieve results from.

# Keeping A Copy

All this talk of writing programs and a glimpse of the pages of BASIC and machine code in this magazine may have awakened a memory of something I mentioned earlier RAM forgets when you turn the power off. What you really need is some way to store a copy of your program so that you can re-use it at a later date. Storage of this type is called **backing** or **off-line** storage and is generally based on **magnetic** recording techniques. The simplest and cheapest method is the **cassette** tape. In many cases you don't even need a special cassette recorder although digital-guality tape is to be recommended. The system works by converting each bit into one of two tones, a high tone if its a 1 and a low tone if its a O. These are then fed, serially, on to the tape at a given speed. This speed is generally referred to as the baud rate but a more accurate definition would be the bits per second or bps. Obviously, the faster the transfer rate, the less time it takes to save or load your programs, but (relatively) the faster you save, the less reliable the process becomes

The cassette comes in for much criticism for its slowness but it is unlikely to be superceded at the price for many years to come. The next step up the ladder is still tapebased and is called the **floppy tape** or **stringy floppy**. This is a much smaller and faster continuous loop rather like a miniature eight-track cartridge (remember those?). The real gain for the user is that the unit comes with its own Operating System which makes it much easier to use.

Another step up the storage ladder is the **floppy disc**. This comes in two sizes; **5¼** " and **8**" and is rather like one of those flexible gramophone records but made out

# TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATED

of the same material as recording tape. This is enclosed in a cardboard envelope and spins round inside a disc drive. The information is stored in the disc in concentric rings called tracks each of which is broken up into a number of sectors. A basic single sided, single density 51/4" floppy disc holds about 200K of information; if you want more room you can go to double density or even guad density, but the remarks I made about fast storage on tape apply here too. Much better, if you can afford it, to use 8" drives and discs, these are the ones the professional systems use

The Rolls Royce of storage media is the **Winchester disc**. These come in sealed boxes and replace one of your  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " or 8" drives. Because the discs inside are rigid, the tolerances to which the unit can operate are much higher and they can often store some 10M (megabytes) of information per  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " unit. The price of the unit, currently, is around £2,000.

All of these discs have a sophisticated piece of software supplied called a **Disc Operating System** or **DOS**. Typical examples here include CP/M, FLEX and UNIX. These allow the programmer or user to issue a single command such as INITIALISE and the DOS will then perform a complete set of operations to prepare a new disc for use.

# **Using The System**

All this stored information is very nice but only being able to read it on a TV screen is a little limiting, words on paper can be more use at times. The printed copy of something held on a computer is known as **hard copy** and you need a printer to get it. Printing devices can be broken down into two fundamental types and two methods of printing. The two types are **impact** and **non-impact**; this simply refers to whether the character is formed by banging something through a ribbon or whether it is created by thermal or electrostatic processes.

The methods most commonly found are **character printing**, this is where a complete character is formed on the paper at one go — just like on a typewriter — and **matrix printing**, where each character is made up from a number of dots.

The best quality print comes from an impact character printer and ex-



amples of these are the **daisywheel** and **golfball**. The daisy has the letters arranged around the rim of a slotted disc as compared to it's close cousin the spinwriter, which uses a cup-like carrier for the letters.

Although the quality of text produced by a matrix printer is not quite as good as that produced by a character printer, it has the considerable advantage of being cheaper and more flexible to use. If you have a system which can produce special graphics characters then unless you want to spend a fortune on having special daisywheels or golfballs made, you need a matrix printer. Each needle of the matrix in the printing head can generally be controlled separately. This allows you to either have your own character set installed in a ROM inside the machine instead of, or in addition to, the one supplied or even to control the needles as you are printing and so produce actual copies of the dots on the screen.

Over the last ten years, since matrix printers were invented, they have undergone a remarkable transformation. They are now cheaper to buy and fitted with more facilities than at any time in the past. A typically priced unit — around £400 — will offer choice of character sets, produce graphics and more — it may not be as robust as a daisywheel or golfball printer but it is unlikely to be forced to produce reams of copy every day anyway.

## In Passing

This has been no more than a brief illustrated trip through the world of 'computerese'. If you have read this far and feel you now have less questions to ask than you did when you started, then it has served it's purpose. If, however, you have more questions than you started out with, drop us a line at the magazine and we'll make sure that the next time we print this that those items which confused you are better or more fully explained.

Ideally you should now be in a position to read and understand the basic principles behind most of the articles in this magazine and thus gain even more knowledge about the subject. It should also help you to decipher all those specifications the advertisers put before you each month; you know the sort you're sure they are what you want but you wish you could understand them!

A high speed matrix printer being used to reproduce high resolution graphics images.



The introduction of a brand new word processor is a major event and AJEDIT is without doubt a major program. There are, however, quite a few Word Processors around and most of them are extremely good ones - why, therefore, another? The question is even more pertinent when it is known that we specifically commissioned the writing of it from an author of the status of Denville Longhurst of Enhanced Basic fame. The answer is that user feedback shows that a large number of customers do not need or want word processor programs which require a quantity of training before use. Scripsit, for instance, is an excellent program, but is complex to use; it even comes with a training course on tape. If one operator is dedicated to using the word processor then it makes sense to have her trained, and the more complex the program (so long as the complexity is accompanied by more and bigger functions) the better.

AJEDIT has been written for the user who needs a word processor intermittently, say three or four times a week. Its prime design criteria was ease of use - and just as importantly - ease of recollection of its commands. Take, for instance, the text editing commands - they are as close to the Basic Edit commands as possible, so that the user will remember them: To insert type I, to delete D, to take out three letters type 3D and so on.

Furthermore, AJEDIT has benefited from being written after a number of other word processors. The deficiencies in its predecessors are corrected in AJEDIT. For instance, any control characters can be outputted so that full advantage can be taken of the features of the particular printer being used. Disk directory access is available from within AJEDIT as is the killing of files on the disk. The FREE command and a number of other DOS commands can be carried out from within the program with a return to AJEDIT - with its text intact.

AJEDIT contains close to one hundred commands covering most word processor requirements. Dedicated printer commands for the Epson MX series and the Centronics 737 are included - again for ease of use of these two popular printers.

One of the big features of AJEDIT is the ability to "mail-merge". The facility is available whereby two special files are created, one containing names and addresses and a salutation, the other a standard letter or form. AJEDIT will call the address and salutation from one file and the letter from the other and thereby compile personalised letters. The salutation may be repeated in the body of the letter.

AJEDIT needs 48K and one disk minimum and is suitable for the TRS-80 Models I and III and the Video Genie Models I and II.

AJEDIT ...... £49.95 Inclusive of V.A.T. and P. & P.







1 BUCKHURST ROAD, TOWN HALL SQUARE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, EAST SUSSEX.

TEL: [0424] 220391/223636

TELEX 86736 SOTEX G

TRS-80 & VIDEO GENIE SOFTWARE CATALOGUE £1.00 [refundable] plus £1.00 postage



First there was Invaders, then came Asteroids, and now DEFEND !!!

Carrying on in the same tradition, Defend is a fast arcade type action game, complete with sound effects. Enemy spaceships come at you fast and furiously. If you succeed in shooting them down before they get your ships, you must still get yourself through a meteor shower (but at least they don't shoot at you) and finally, if you emerge unscathed, you must navigate a tunnel in order to get yourself completely out of danger. An enthralling game with excellent graphics, personalisation of highest scores and points bonuses. One of its best features is the "crisp" and immediate control the player has over the manoeuvreability of his ship which includes diagonal movement. Machine language, of course, for speed. A matter of taste, but we think it beats Invaders and Asteroids. Suitable for TRS-80 Models I and III and all Genie models.

Tape (16K) ...... £13.00 + V.A.T. = **£14.95** Disk ...... £16.00 + V.A.T. = **£18.40** 



# A J HARDING (MOLIMERX)



1 BUCKHURST ROAD, TOWN HALL SQUARE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, EAST SUSSEX.

TEL: [0424] 220391/223636

TELEX 86736 SOTEX G

TRS-80 & VIDEO GENIE SOFTWARE CATALOGUE £1.00 [refundable] plus £1 postage.







**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

### D S Peckett

# Yet more vital details about this language in our continuing series for the programmer

**S** o far in this series, we have seen enough of FORTH to realize that it is more than a little unusual. I hope, however, that it is becoming clear that the language has considerable advantages in many circumstances and that it might well be worth getting used to its back-to-front way of doing things.

Last month, I explained how it was possible to extend the language to include almost any facility you might want. We went on from there to look at FORTH's basic conditional operators and the way that branching and looping structures are set up. This month, we will look at conditional loops in FORTH and the significance and use of the language's two stacks. I will also outline the language's assembler mode and introduce some new words.

Before we start, however, let me remind you that where necessary, FORTH words are enclosed in square brackets — [] — to make them stand out clearly. (Those familiar with FORTH may have been having a quiet chuckle at our use of quotes to indicate reserved words, the quote symbol itself being a reserved word! We are now substituting square brackets, and anything enclosed by these should be taken as being FORTH and not text. Ed.) In addition, wherever I show a dialogue with the computer, the computer's responses and prompts are underlined.

### Conditional Loops In FORTH

Last month we saw how to construct conditional branches (BASIC's IF...THEN...ELSE) and finite loops (FOR...NEXT in BASIC). While you can do an awful lot of programming with just these two structures, they are sometimes very limited and force you into rather involved bits of code. In particular, you may wish to loop an unknown number of times until an event takes place, or you may wish to loop while a set of circumstances are true (or false).

While these two conditional loops are very similar, they have the fundamental difference that, in the first case, the program will always go through the loop at least once while in the second case it is possible to omit the loop operations altogether. Examples of these types of loop are found in Pascal's REPEAT...UNTIL and WHILE... DO.

You will probably have guessed that FORTH also provides these structures. An example of the first type, in which a function must be repeated until a condition occurs, is the processing of a string of input items. BASIC has to resort to conditional GOTOs to handle this case, but FORTH provides:

### BEGIN <operation> <condition> END

If the <condition > gives FALSE (ie, TOS=0), the loop goes back to BEGIN. If, on the other hand, the test is TRUE, then the program picks



Fig. 1. The BEGIN...END construct in FORTH

up at the operation after END. Figure 1 is a flowchart for this function. Note that both <operation> and <condition> can be any suitable combination of words, including other loops, etc.

As an example, let's define HEXPRINT to input decimal data from the keyboard and print its hexadecimal equivalent. The loop is to finish after inputting (and converting) decimal 100. The answer is:

: HEXPRINT BEGIN CR #IN DUP HEX . DECIMAL 100 = END ;

This example also introduces three new FORTH words. The first, [#IN], is not actually a standard FORTH word, but is an MMSFORTH extension which prompts for, and accepts, a numerical input. HEX and DECIMAL demonstrate the language's ability to accept and print data in any number base. The system normally treats data as decimal, but type HEX and both incoming and output data are handled as hexadecimal. DECIMAL takes the system back to base 10. OCTAL, similarly, puts the system into a base 8 mode. In fact, virtually any number base can be used by putting a suitable value into the system variable BASE. Type:

23 BASE C! OK

and you are in base 23 (and the best of luck...). No matter what I/O base you choose, data is always stored in a two-byte signed binary format.

However, back to the example:

HE	XPRIN	т	
?	1	1	
?	20	14	
?	79	4F	
?	100	64	OK

BEGIN...END is very useful, but has the weakness that <operation>is always performed at least once. Sometimes the first test can fail, meaning that there is no need for <operation> at all. MMSFORTH provides this option by:

WHILE <condition> PERFORM <operation> PEND

This structure tests <condition>, and executes <operation> if the TOS is '1'. The PEND then loops back to WHILE to repeat the test again; Fig. 2 shows the operation of the function. Notice another difference between this and BEGIN... END; <operation> is PERFORMed if <condition> is TRUE, but END repeats <operation> if <condition> is FALSE. You have to watch your test very carefully.

Although MMSFORTH uses WHILE...PERFORM...PEND, other versions of the language use functionally identical constructions such as BEGIN...WHILE... REPEAT or BEGIN...IF...WHILE. Repeating the HEXPRIN example above using this construction is easy:

: HEXPRINT WHILE CR #IN DUP 100 <> PERFORM HEX . DECIMAL PEND DROP ;

This time we can have:

HEXPRINT ? 100 OK

without the conversions being performed.

'Why two versions of the indefinite loop?', you say. Most of the time, either would be perfectly acceptable but if data must be processed until an appropriate result emerges, use BEGIN...END. At other times, the input data controls the need for further processing — in such cases, the second construction is better. The second version of HEXPRINT is more suitable.

Just like the looping and branching structures we looked at last month, BEGIN, END, WHILE, PER-FORM and PEND are **Defining Words** that can only be used within colon definitions. If you try to use them in FORTH's immediate mode, you will get an error message.

I hope that it goes without my saying that all these conditional and looping structures can be nested pretty well as much as you like. Next month's article, will contain a FORTH program called "HANOI" which gives examples.

### **Assembly Language**

Since two of FORTH's major advantages are its running speed and



Fig. 2. Another 'structured' construct available in FORTH is the WHILE...PERFORM...PEND function. the very free access it gives to the computer's operations, there is very little need to use assembly language segments in FORTH programs. Nevertheless, sometimes you must set up accurate timing loops or control I/O devices directly. To meet this need, almost all FORTH systems include an appropriate assembler that in MMSFORTH is for the 8080, but if you pay extra you can get a Z80 version. The beautiful (?) thing about FORTH assemblers is that they are just as interactive as any other element of the language.

FORTH words are defined in assembler terms in a way that is very similar to a colon definition. For example an MMSFORTH segment to whiteout the screen is:

CODE	WHITE	TUC	DE	PUS	SH 1	HL	PUS	H	102- IXI	4
			00	DAI					BAT	
		BEGI	I N ] I	.91 NX	A DE	MVI DC	XE	M A	MOV MO'	HI V H
		END	C	RA	=Ø					
				DD						
	NEXT	HL F	OP	DE	PO	1P				

As soon as you ENTER, this is assembled and the new FORTH word WHITEOUT gives access to the code. You can try it out instantly by typing WHITEOUT, or you can incorporate the new word into any additional 'conventional' FORTH words.

I won't go into any more detail on FORTH assembly programming, but it is worth noticing three things about the definition above:

a. CODE...NEXT are the ASSEMBLER DEFINING WORDS corresponding to [:...;]brackets. b. The language uses mainly Intel mnemonics, but in an RPN format.

c. The conditional jumps use nonstandard mnemonics and FORTH conditional tests.

Incidentally, a much easier definition of WHITEOUT is:

: WHITEOUT 191 15360 1024 FILL ;

### **Use Of The Stacks**

We know by now that FORTH is a stack-based system. In fact, it actually uses two stacks. The most important one for the programmer is the PARAMETER STACK — that's where data goes and is operated on.

The second stack is the RETURN STACK and holds the return addresses, loop counters, etc that the system needs as it goes up and down the dictionary. In effect, it is equivalent to the single stack assembly-language programmers will be familiar with. The advantage of using two stacks is that variables and control information are firmly separated, with a consequent reduction in the confusion-factor.

**GOING FORTH** 

Although the return stack is normally transparent to the programmer, it is possible to push and pop data onto and off it. The [<R] word takes the top item off the parameter stack and moves it to the return stack, while [R>] moves a word in the opposite direction. In both cases, the word is removed from the source stack. When we studied the DO...LOOP last month we met [1] which copied the loop index on to the parameter stack. In fact, [I] can be used at any time and will put a copy of the top number on the return stack on to the parameter stack, without altering the return stack. If you like, [I] is equivalent to:

<R DUP R>

Normally, there is not a lot of call for <R and R>, except to gain access to a number buried several layers down the parameter stack. For example, a word to print the fourth item on the stack would be:

: 4PRINT <R <R <R . R> R> R> ;

It would, however, be pretty clumsy programming to get yourself into this position.

Just as in assembly programming, you must be very careful how and when you move data to or from the return stack, since it is very easy to corrupt return addresses and so crash the system. As a general rule, if you take something off the return stack you must replace it within the same word and vice-versa.

### **Useful Words**

We have now met many of the common 'standard' FORTH words, but there are a few more which can provide some very useful functions:

[1+] This word simply adds 1 to whatever number is TOS; it has a counterpart, [2+] which adds 2. Their advantages are that they take up slightly less memory and run slightly faster than the equivalent [1+] and [2+].

[2\*] You will not be surprised to read that this word doubles the TOS. [8\*], [16\*] and [64\*] act in much the same vein. Once again, they economise (slightly) on memory and run time, although you would be very hard-pressed if you needed such economies.

**ABS** This word simply converts the TOS to its absolute value (ie it makes negative numbers positive).

**FILL** This word is very useful for loading blocks of memory with any given value. It sets the <TOS> bytes of memory starting at <2OS> to the value that is third on stack. For example, to draw a narrow line along the top edge of the TRS-80 screen, you could use:

131 15360 64 FILL

This loads 131 into the first 64 bytes of the screen memory.

**MAX** The FORTH word, MAX, takes the top two numbers on the stack and replaces them with the larger; the smaller is DROPped. If the numbers have the same value, one is discarded.

**MIN** This word works much like MAX, except that it leaves the smaller (ie most negative) on the stack. Together, MAX and MIN provide an easy way of inputting a number and forcing it to lie in a given range:

: GETNO " INPUT 1-20" #IN 1 MAX 20 MIN ;

Figure 3 shows the working of GET-NO if the actual input number is 25; you can see that it leaves 20 on the stack.

**MINUS** MINUS simply changes the sign of the TOS. It effectively has the colon definition:

: MINUS -1 \* ;

**MOD** If you want to divide 2OS by TOS and leave the remainder, then MOD is your word. For instance, to see if a number is divisible by 64:

: DIV64 DUP 64 MOD  $\emptyset =$  IF " DIVISIBLE" THEN ;

The FORTH word ["], which must be followed by a space, prints the following characters on the terminal until the next ["] or the end of the line; in this case, it simply prints DIVISIBLE. Figure 4 shows the action of DIV64 when applied to a TOS value of 192.

**NOT** NOT simply reverses the truth value of TOS, leaving 'l' if the TOS was zero. It has exactly the same effect as [0 = ].

**SPACE** To output a space to the screen, use SPACE. On its own, that is not a lot of use, but its extension SPACES will output <TOS>

spaces. The colon definition of SPACES is effectively:

: SPACES Ø DO SPACE LOOP ;

# Programming In FORTH

In next month's article, I will give a listing for a FORTH version of the classic computer task of solving the 'Towers of Hanoi' problem. Before then, however, let's take a look at some of the essential differences between programming in FORTH and 'conventional' highlevel languages.

**Variables.** A key feature of FORTH programming is that variables are held in the stack and not in named locations. Nevertheless, life can get very complicated if you are trying to juggle more than four or five numbers on the stack and a few carefully chosen variables can make a program much easier to write and to follow.

However, good FORTH programs use relatively few variables and these are largely used to store the numbers not being manipulated at a given time. Furthermore, the variables actually saved by name will almost certainly be only those which hold the information which the program is manipulating, rather than all the other needed to control the program.

Think about the BASIC programs you write. You will probably find that the majority of the variables are dummies, loop counters, buffers, etc; in FORTH programs, numbers in this class will generally exist only as transient data on the stack(s).

**Techniques.** Remember that FORTH is a structured programming language and that, to make a program easy to follow, word definitions should be kept short (seldom more than two or three lines long). When taken together, these two aspects of the language make it very



Fig. 3. This is the GETNO operation as seen on the stack.





difficult to avoid top-down programming, I am glad to say.

Start to write a FORTH program with a single word which will represent the final program; define this word from a few other suitable words, eg:

: PROGRAM INIT BEGIN 10 0 DO CONVERT LOOP MORE? END ;

That defines a simple program which sets itself up (via INIT), converts something to something else 10 times and then goes to see (via MORE?) whether any more conversions are needed.

Having set up the outline of the program, you can go on to define the new words you used, eg:

: MORE? CR " ANOTHER RUN?" KEY 89 = NOT ;

What does that word do? First of all it throws a line; having done so, it asks a question. The next word, KEY, is another standard FORTH word — it puts the ASCII value of the next key to be pressed on top of the stack. The input value is compared with 'Y' (ASCII 89), and NOT reverses the truth test value so that a response of 'Y' leaves 'O' on the stack to force a jump back to BEGIN.

Easy isn't it? Obviously, you would also define INIT and CON-VERT and any new words you might use in them, and so on.

Up to this point, you should have been working with pencil and paper, because your draft program will have its highest level word ['PROGRAM'] at the top, and its most fundamental words at the bottom. You must, however, enter the program from the bottom, because each word must have access to all the words it uses before it can be compiled itself. It is thus virtually impossible to write any practical FORTH program at the keyboard, which is probably not a bad thing since it forces you to think about what you want to do. The ease with which working BASIC program can be written directly from the terminal is one of the reasons that there are so many badly-structured BASIC programs about!

With a large and/or complicated program, it is not necessary to prepare it all before you start to enter it to the system — sometimes, you won't even be able to. Because the language is so modular, it is easy to use dummy words in some places while you are developing other parts of the program. The dummies do not need to do any processing, but should show that they have been called and, if appropriate, input suitable data to make the rest of the program work. For instance, in the example above, we could use:

: INIT " INITIALISATION ROUTINE CALLED" CR ;

and:

: CONVERT " RUNNING CONVERT NOW" CR ;

while we were making sure that MORE? worked. Having sorted MORE? we could, perhaps, go on to get CONVERT running properly, etc. A step-by-step approach like this makes program development much easier.

As you enter your program, FORTH's highly interactive nature lets you test each word in isolation. Because it is so easy to test every detail of the program, debugging time is usually very much shorter than it is with BASIC. On the other hand, effective FORTH programming demands a much more careful design approach than you can get away with in BASIC. On balance, once you are used to the language, it is much quicker to design and fully debug programs than it is with more traditional languages.

Remember then, that while it is

always important to plan a program carefully before you sit down at the keyboard, the effort is particularly valuable in FORTH.

**Layout.** Any sensibly-sized program will normally occupy several screens of source code. However, because this code will be compiled, you do not have to concern yourself with RAM space and run-time as you do with BASIC. Indeed, the program will be much easier to follow if you:

a. Use meaningful word and variable names — 'A-PLAYER-SCORE' is much more helpful than 'SA'.

b. Space out the definitions so that they are easy to follow. If appropriate, indent loops, etc to make the nested functions stand out clearly.

c. Use plenty of helpful comments, particularly where you are doing complex stack manipulation. The word [(] defines the start of a comment field, which is terminated by a carriage return or a [)]. If you must use brackets within the comment, then MMSFORTH allows you to start the field with [("] and end it with ["]. You can put comments anywhere in a screen, but it is a FORTH convention that the first line is always a comment briefly describing the function of that screen:

GOING FORTH

( SCREEN 80 1 OF 6 TOWERS OF HANOI 29/9/81) : TASK ; ( DEFINE PROGRAM START IN DICTIONARY)

d. If you are using a disc-based system, then it is easy to modify any screen during program development. However, in a tapebased system like my version of MMSFORTH, you have to be a little more careful in your planning, since it is tedious to swap screens between tape and memory.

Because MMSFORTH holds two screens in memory at once. I find it easiest to develop a program in pairs of screens, arranging the definitions of group-related words into the two screens in memory at any given time.

### Next Instalment

The listing in next month's article will demonstrate the application of these principles.

COMPLE	UTING TODAY INDERS
SAVE Join the great conserva	ation movement and protect your copies of Computing Today with
one of our smart red an	ad black binders. Unlike our competitors you can still squeeze a full
year's worth o	f the magazine into each one and it'll only cost you f4.25.
They look good on an	y bookshelf and, by keeping all your issues in one place, create a
valuab	ble reference library of programs and information.
To order just send your cheque or Postal Order (made payable to ASP Ltd) to: BINDERS, Computing Today Binders, 513 London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 6AR.	Orcler Form           Please send me binders @ £4.25 each.           I enclose a cheque/PO for £ (Payable to ASP Ltd)           I wish to pay by credit card           Name           Address
If you wish to pay by Access or	Access Barclaycard COMPUTING TODAY
Barclaycard just fill in your card number	BINDERS
and sign the form, <b>do not send your</b>	Signature
card.	Please allow 21 days for delivery.

# Subscriptions

The ever increasing demand for Computing Today has meant that, despite our printing more each month, some readers seem to be missing out on their regular copy.

If you would like to ensure a regular supply for the next twelve months, each issue lovingly wrapped and posted to you, nothing could be simpler. Just fill in the form below, cut it out and send it with your cheque or Postal Order (made payable to ASP Ltd) to:

# Computing Today Subscriptions, 513 London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 6AR

Alternatively you can pay by Access or Barclaycard in which case simply fill in your card number, sign the form and send it off. Do NOT send your card.

Do yourself a favour, make 1982 the year you start to take Computing Today every month, we'll give you a truly

# **Personal Approach To Microcomputing.**

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM Lat out and SEND TO : Computing Today Subscriptions 513, LONDON ROAD, THORNTON HEATH, SURREY, ENGLAND. Please commence my personal subscription to Computing Today with the issue.	I am enclosing my (delete as necessary) Cheque/Postal Order/International Money Order for £
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (tick as appropriate)       £11.50 for 12 issues U.K         £15.15 for 12 issues overseas surface         £34.75 for 12 issues Overseas Air Mail	Signature



Special offer	s from Liverpool	Computer C	entre - the Aco	rn specialists
NEW	APS-3 high-spec. mains p Communications for the A supply a fully expanded 12	£19.95 + VAT		
A MAN	Acorn Atom – fully built wi plus March Communicatio	£150.00 £9.95 Total <b>£159.95</b>		
SPECIFIC	Acorn Atom – fully built w plus March Communicatio	£250.00 FREE Total £250.00		
A NEW 3	Upgrade kits for the Atom you need to get the most f instructions. Kit A1 – inclu	by March Communi rom your Atom – cor des 10K RAM & I/O c	cations – all the chips nplete with D.I.Y. levices	£49.95 + VAT
Samme	Kit A2 - includes 10K RAM	I, I/O & F.P. ROM		£69.95 + VAT
ALSO 3	ACCESSORIES FOR YO 9" Black & White monitor 12" Green Screen	DUR COMPUTER £69.95	Seikosha GP80 printe Epson MX 80 F/T Prin Printer cable (state ty	er £199.00 hter £399.00
Samme	monitor Tex EPROM Eraser Tex Eraser Timer	£79.95 £32.95 £14.95	Blank data cassettes per 10	£4.95
BOOKS	Getting Aquainted with your Acorn Atom Atom Business Programming the 6502	£7.95 £6.95 £10.20	6502 Software desigr 6502 Games 6502 Applications Bc	£7.95 £10.20 £10.20
COMPU	ASK FOR OUR FREE COMP	UTER BOOKLIST CO	NTAINING OVER 200 TITI CHESTER ST., LIVE NE 051-236 2000	ERPOOL L1 6ER

Please rush me the following goods.	I am paying b	by cheque/p	ostal order/Access/Barclaycard.	
Card No	Name_			
Address		Deet Oe de	Data	- las a
No. DESCRIPTION		POST Code PRICE	Date	N'AST
			ACORN	S.N.
			EUROCARD SYSTEM	N AS
	DOSTACE		AVAILABLE TO ORDER	Start -
Postage: Over £10 Free.	POSTAGE			
£10 and under 75p. Add 15% VAT to all items except books	VAI			
	TOTAL			



bill

sefton SPECTO

f you're serious about programming, you need to set all your utilities together in one place inside your Apple. The Inspector comes on an Eprom that simply plugs into the D8 socket, or on a disk ready to merge with Integer Basic for automatic loading on boot. Either way, it stays at your fingertips, ready to call without disturbing your current program.

he Inspector puts you in total control of both memory and disks. You can search forward and backwards, edit, read nibbles,

map disk space, dump the screen to a printer, examine every secret of your Apple. Use The Inspector to repair blown disks, undelete files, input "illegal" commands,

read and alter files, locate strings in memory or on disk. The uses are endless. The manual, alone, is an education. And it's always there when you need it.

Vou need the most powerful disk and memory utility available for your Apple. You need the Inspector.

See your local dealer, or order direct for just £45.00. Access or Visa accepted. Add f.1.50 P & P. VAT excluded.



### **DDP RESEARCH & MARKETING**

17 NOBEL SQ., BASILDON ESSEX SS13 1LP TEL: (0268) 728484

Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

\* REGISTERED TRADE MARK

COVERED BY BRITISH PATENT NO 1522548

**SUM ERROR** BULK ERASING WILL VIRTUALLY ELIMINATE 'SUM ERROR' CAUSED BY STATIC AND PREVIOUS PROGRAM BREAK THROUGH IN LESS THAN 5 SECONDS USING THE WEIRCLIEFE \* MODEL 26



PRODUCED BY THE WORLD'S LEADING MANUFACTURER OF TAPE ERASING SYSTEMS AND INCOR-PORATING 20 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE DIGITAL FIELD

PRICED AT ONLY £41.40 INCLUSIVE OF VAT & CARRIAGE ORDER DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER BY MAKING CHEQUE PAYABLE TO:-

# AMOS OF EXETER LTD WEIRCLIFFE EXWICK EXETER EX42AG TEL 0392-72132 TLX 42786 **NEW TAPES BENEFIT AS WELL**

**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

Mike James

# **BBC USER REPORT**

Just how good is the BBC's new computer system? We took one of the first production Model Bs and installed it in our reviewer's home. This report is the result of many weeks of testing and usage. The verdict — read on!

he idea that the BBC should produce a micro is a strange one. After all, the Beeb have failed to make any noticeable im-pact in the field of radio or TV manufacture - for example, where is the BBC television? However, if you look back into the history of broadcasting, today's venture into modern technology looks more reasonable. When radio was ex-perimental, the BBC did much for its development by publishing designs for receivers, etc. Even to-day the BBC sets the standard for various pieces of electronics, simply because it is assumed that if the BBC use it, it must be the best! The question is, can this assumption be carried over to the BBC micro? It is cer-tain that the use of the BBC's name would give a great deal of credibility to any microcomputer, whether it be good or a disaster! Is the current product worthy of the BBC's name?

# The Beginning

The story of how the BBC came to the decision to adopt a micro and how they found their way to the particular machine they eventually adopted, is a tale that will become part of the folklore of computing. Put simply, what happened was that the BBC decided that they would produce a series of programs about the microcomputer and computing in general and felt that it would be desirable to link the series to the use of a particular micro. It should be obvious that the chosen micro would suffer severe sales problems — namely, they would keep running out of stock! The BBC could not have selected any of the existing dozens of micros for reasons explained last month, so they chose to produce a new machine to add to the fairly full market. A specification was drawn up around the end of 1980 and manufacturers were invited to tender for the contract to produce the BBC micro. The specifications immediately ruled out a number of very popular machines guite explicitly. For example, the need for a 'real' keyboard ruled out the ZX81 and the requirement for the power supply to be other than switch-mode ruled out the APPLE

At about the same time as the



BBC were developing their specification, Acorn Computers were developing a successor to their very popular ATOM. Although they had only reached the prototype stage, the machine impressed the BBC sufficiently for them to drop one of their specifications (for a Z80 CPU) and accept Acorn's machine, 6502 CPU and all!

The machine that Acorn had been working on was to have been called the PROTON, which would have been a good name for the follow-up to the ATOM. How much the resulting machine — the BBC MICRO — owes to the BBC is difficult to say, but its debt to the ATOM is great.

# An Overview

Before I go any further, I should say that I think the BBC micro is the most exciting and versatile micro I have seen to date. High resolution colour graphics and sound effects are standard features in a machine which costs less than £250! Of course it has faults (doesn't everything?) and I will point these out as I go along but all in all it is the machine at the top of my list of 'best buys'! To find out why read on . . .

The BBC micro is sold in two different forms: the Model A, a basic 16K machine costing £235, and the Model B, an extended 32K machine retailing for £335. The Model A machine as just stated, comes with 16K of RAM and a sound effects chip. However, as mentioned

earlier, high resolution graphics in colour are also a standard feature (ie you don't have to buy any extra ROMs or colour boards), so even the basic Model A out-performs other machines in the same price bracket - for more details see the section on graphics. It is important to realise, however, that these two models are entirely a sales convenience and that the 'A' can be converted to the 'B' by the addition of the extra chips (at a cost of about £135). There could be hundreds of versions of the BBC micro depending upon which options are installed. In the Model B, for example, there is (in addition to the extra 16K of RAM) a serial printer interface, a parallel printer interface, an eight-bit user port and a four channel A to D convertor. Even this does not exhaust the expansion possibilities of the unit because there are areas for a floppy disc controller, a speech synthesiser and an Econet interface — but more of these later. To complete the picture of an expandable machine, Acorn have introduced an expansion bus connection and an interface of their own invention called the 'Tube'. Through the Tube it is supposed to be possible to connect other microprocessors to handle tasks such as language compilers, etc. Only time will tell if these super expansion possibilities are taken up.

The overall appearance of the BBC micro is smart — as can be seen from the photos. The case is made from lightweight plastic and is adequate for most environments (but don't try standing heavy weights on it, eg TV monitors). One of the most amazing things about the unit is its size and weight. For a machine with the expansion capabilities outlined above, it is very small and light, measuring 16" by 13", about 2.5" thick and weighing approximately 9 lbs. If you're interested in getting inside the case, then Acorn have made it easy — just four screws and the whole top lifts off giving very good access.

The machine is a pleasure to use. The keyboard feels good and has an auto repeat facility and three separate keys to provide upper case characters; Shift and Shift Lock giving upper case on all the keys; and CAPS Lock giving upper case on letters only. An additional row of user definable function keys are included and these are very easy to control from the software. Five keys are included for screen editing, the usual four cursor keys and a key marked COPY. My one complaint is the layout of the cursor keys. It would have been nice if they could have been positioned like the points of the compass rather than left/right, up/down. However on a keyboard of this size I don't see how it could be done.

The display quality is remarkably sharp on the few TVs I've tried it out on — it should be excellent on a monitor (\*It is! Ed.\*). One small problem is that on some sets the top line of the display vanishes outside the frame and on others the bottom line does the same. This is due to the rather complete use that the machine makes of the screen; however, it is fairly easy to remedy this 'fault' by adjusting the height control on the TV. The cassette system is very easy to use and keeps you informed of exactly what is going on. In use it is about as good as a cassette system can be and has the handling characteristics of a very slow disc! (In case anyone is in doubt this *is* a compliment.)

## The Hardware

After our brief overview, the time has come for a detailed examination of the hardware. This is more difficult than usual because of the lack of any technical documentation — or sensible documentation of any kind! Because of this, some of the comments that I will make have the status of informed guesses and I apologise to Acorn in advance for any errors. The review model I've



examined was a B machine but all my comments would apply equally to the A version.

Construction: I have already said how much I like the mechanical construction of the machine and how easy it is to get inside. If you do venture inside, the sight of the internal layout should be enough to please even the most discriminating. All the chips on the main (only) board are socketed and neatly placed. The power supply is the small black box to the left of the case. The keyboard is fitted at an angle and slightly covers the main board. This should cause no problems as the keyboard can be removed by undoing two bolts and unplugging a short ribbon cable. Also mounted on the keyboard is a small loudspeaker for sound effects and the CHR\$(7) bell'. The PCBs are well made; the main board is double-sided and printed with the names and locations of all the components. There are signs of last minute modifications in the form of a number of fine wire jumpers and cut tracks on the bottom of the board. Not too much to worry about though, they will probably vanish in the second edition. A slightly more worrying problem is the poor support of the main board. It is fixed at four points and flexes if you try to remove or insert a chip into its socket. This may not sound like much of a problem until you notice that all but one of the I/O connectors are also mounted on the main board, so plugging and unplugging causes a similar flexing of the board.

**The power supply:** This, like the rest of the machine, is remarkable! A small black metal box about 6" by 3" by 2" contains all the necessary hardware to supply the fully expanded main board. A power supply of this size would normally have to use a switch-mode design. A switch-mode power supply is used in the Apple, for example, and was the main reason for the Apple's small size at a time when most other machines were huge. The BBC micro uses a conventional step down, rectifier/regulator circuit, however, and consequently runs VERY HOT. I can honestly say that of all the power supplies I've had the pleasure to feel, this one is the hottest! If it had a non-stick finish you could fry an egg on it!

The reason why Acorn have gone to so much trouble to avoid using a modern (more efficient and hence cooler) power supply is that the BBC's original specifications rule out the use of switch-mode power supplies. Why? Well the reason must be that someone at the Beeb thinks that switch-mode supplies put out too much radio interference. This would be true of a badly designed supply but does not provide a good reason for damning the whole principle - an unshielded computer (eg the BBC micro) puts out far more interference than a well-screened switching power supply. To be fair to Acorn, they have tried hard to design a good supply by using a toroidal transformer which, in general, is more efficient, smaller and more expensive than conventional types. Although I have had no trouble with this supply, I find it the least attractive feature of the machine.

The main board: This section is really a description of the computer itself as nearly everything fits on the main board! The microprocessor used by the BBC micro is a double speed (2 MHz) 6502. This is a fairly ancient processor by today's standards and was previously ruled out in the BBC's earlier specifications. So why does it turn up at the centre of the machine? The reason is that, although it's easy to design a brand new computer using almost any microprocessor you care to name, it's not so easy to produce software for it. Acorn had already used the 6502 and invested time in their own BASIC interpreter which in turn

# BBC USER REPORT

could be used to speed the development of the new BASIC interpreter the BBC micro required. The advantages in using the 6502 again were clear.

The main board is divided into a number of functional areas (see Fig. 1). The RAM area contains eight or 16 dynamic RAM chips (4816) socketed so servicing should be easy. The ROM area on my machine contained not five ROMs, but one ROM and four 2732 EPROMs. The BASIC is contained in the massive 128Kbit ROM. The four EPROMs currently contain the Machine Operating System (MOS). In later versions this will be put into another 128Kbit ROM.

What becomes of the three spare sockets, I hear you ask? The answer is that four of the ROM sockets are paged and can be used for 'alternative' software. For example, a disc operating system ROM could be installed and could be switched in to replace the BASIC ROM under software control.

Moving away from the memory area we come to the video processor ULA. ULA stands for Uncommitted Logic Array and is essentially a method of producing a large-scale integrated circuit for a reasonable cost. Put another way, this means that there are two chips inside the BBC micro which have been designed by Acorn (and produced by Ferranti). The video ULA is responsible for most of the clever colour graphics the machine is capable of and that's about all I can say without more information from Acorn. It is certain that the use of this ULA is what makes the BBC micro able to offer such good graphics for such a low price.

## The Storage Solution

The cassette system for the BBC micro is, as I have said before, very easy to use. It is also very reliable. The secret of this good-natured storage is the second ULA in the machine — the serial processor. The serial processor is responsible for handling the coding of the cassette data and contains a digital clock/signal separator making it a complete signal processor. The use of a digital separator makes data recovery fairly independent of speed and volume fluctuations found on low-cost cassette recorders. Two record speeds are available: 30 characters per second using a standard CUTS format, and 120 characters per second using a CUTS-related but non-standard format. Both work!

The cassette recorder is connected to the back of the machine via a standard 7-pin DIN audio socket. Acorn don't provide a completed cable (it has bare ends for connection to the recorder) on the basis that they could only cover 308 of the types of connector with one lead. This is a pity because it means that it is not possible to unpack and run the demonstration programs without first soldering on at least one plug.

The software used to control the cassette is clearly based on the ATOM cassette system. Named programs (up to 10 characters) can be saved and loaded. The format used for writing the tape is such that if an error occurs, it can be isolated to a particular block. The tape can be rewound and restarted at any earlier time. The first complete block found gives the name of the program and the block number. This information is used to continue the load so that it is not necessary to go right back to the start of a bad load — just re-read the blocks in error. The cassette can be used to save and load data under program control but more of this later

The one problem with the cassette system is that only one recorder can be used. Acorn tell me that future production machines will be equipped to control two recorders but only reading from one and writing to the other. This may sound like a serious limitation but would, in fact, suit most applications requiring two cassettes.

# **Graphically Speaking**

This is certainly the single most interesting feature of the BBC micro. There are, as always, two aspects of graphics — the hardware used (which determines the resolution) and the software — provided to make use of the hardware. The graphics hardware can work in eight distinct modes; see Table 1

	a bic	\$	alle al		is the
40	Grop.	c <sup>2</sup>	10 80t3	Wer	+100°
0	640x256	2	80x32	20K	В
1	320x256	4	40x32	20K	В
2	160x256	16	20x32	20K	В
3	-	2	80x25	16K	В
4	320x256	2	40x32	10K	A&B
5	160x256	4	20x32	10K	A&B
6	-	2	40x25	8K	A&B
7	Teletext	16	40x25	1K	A & B

# Table 1. The graphics modes and what they give you.

Examining Table 1 reveals a number of details. The highest resolution graphics is a remarkable 640 by 256 plotting points — this sort of resolution would have cost more than the entire machine a year ago! A standard (commercial) format 80 by 25 screen is available only on Model B. The memory used by each mode is taken from user RAM — not a special display memory; only the



Fig. 1. What lives where on the main PCB.

last four modes are available on the Model A because of the memory requirements.

As mentioned earlier, the graphics are produced mainly with the help of the custom-built ULA chip. However it works; it must be receiving data from the user RAM and then re-arranging it to represent the required screen format. For example in Mode 0, each bit of the user memory corresponds to one screen location (pixel), but in Mode 1 you need two bits to determine the colour of each pixel. The ULA is responsible for collecting the number of bits each pixel requires and then determining which colour it should be. An area of memory inside the ULA is used as a 'palette' in the sense that it associates the codes stored in user memory with 'real' colours. For example in the two-colour mode, zero could be black and one could be white but by re-programming the palette you could have blue and cyan! One last detail about the graphics ULA is that it accesses the user memory in between the read/write cycles of the 6502 so the graphics display doesn't slow anything down.

Colours may be selected from any of those shown in Table 2. In use, these colours are clear and the overall display effect is stunning.

### Foreground Background Colour

-		
0	128	black (normal background)
1	129	red
2	130	green
3	131	yellow
4	132	blue
5	133	magenta (blue-red)
6	134	cyan (blue-green)
7	135	white (normal foreground)
8	136	flashing black-white
9	137	flashing red-cyan
10	138	flashing green-magenta
11	139	flashing yellow-blue
12	140	flashing blue-yellow
13	141	flashing magenta-green
14	142	flashing cyan-red
15	143	flashing white-black
		5

#### Table 2. The colours available and their codes.

Plotting coloured lines in Hi-Res graphics couldn't be easier — just select your colour and plot the line! The result is clearly in the colour you selected — some readers may be puzzled as to why this is so clever, surely this is what should happen? Apple owners, on the other hand, will think the BBC micro very clever!

The trouble with having all of these advanced graphics options is that it's all too easy to miss commenting on the less exciting things. So let me say, before I forget, that upper and lower case characters are present on both models; the text characters can be user defined (except for Teletext Mode 7) and text and graphics can be freely mixed on the screen. From the point of view of the hardware, text is just predefined graphics!

It is worth pointing out that the BBC micro is capable of being used to display the block graphics characters (or at any rate, something very close) of other machines. This would make converting programs which make use of specific graphics features very easy; not that there are some limitations to this idea — the BBC micro works with an 8 x 8 dot character block. The one slightly annoying feature of the graphics set is that the Mode 7 character set does not have a 'slashed' zero. As this is the mode in which you generally operate, the system boots up in Mode 7; confusion can occur until you get used to this

There are three video outputs on the back of the machine: one mixed video (BNC connector), one RGB (6-pin DIN) and one UHF modulated output (Phono connector). The only one that I've used is the UHF modulated output.

## User Interfaces

I've used the term 'user interface' as a way of collecting together the 'odd' interfaces which don't really fit into any other category.

Starting with what is usually referred to as a user interface, the BBC micro has an eight-bit parallel port. This is simply an unbuffered 'B' side of a 6522 PIA chip so it should be very familiar to anyone with a PET. Not all of the lines are available for unrestricted use for example, the CB1 line can also be used as a light pen input. Connection is made to the user port by a 20-pin ribbon cable plug mounted under the cabinet.

The other half of the PIA is used as a parallel printer port. The standard seven data and two handshake (busy and strobe) connections are provided on a 26-pin ribbon cable plug also mounted under the cabinet. Presumably Acorn will provide cables for most printers.

A serial printer interface is also available using a standard 6850 ACIA. The only control lines provided are RTS and CTS and these may be found on a five-pin DIN socket at the back of the machine along with (of course) data-in and data-out. The use of a five-pin DIN socket may cause some trouble if you're trying to connect a standard (RS232 or V24) piece of equipment which uses a 24-pin D connector (but then it wouldn't be fun if they made it too easy!). The only other fact which might cause concern is that the serial interface is labelled RS423 rather than the more friendly and usual RS232. Have no fear, I am assured that RS423 is just a 'better' version of RS232 and may be used as if it were RS232.

The sound generator chip is sort of a user interface (computer to air!) so I will deal with it in this section. It is a fairly standard SN76489 sound effects chip containing one noise channel and three independent oscillators. This means that the BBC micro can 'play' up to three-note chords and make a wide variet of other bangs and pops.

The only other interface which comes into the general category of 'user' is the paddle or analogue input interface. Connection to the onboard A to D convertor (a uPD7002) is made via a 15-pin D socket (why use a D socket here and not on the serial port?). Apart from the four analogue input channels, there is also a 5 V supply and a reference voltage. These are obviously going to be used to feed two X, Y joysticks (or paddles as they have become known lately). The light pen connection mentioned in the section on the user port finds its way into the outside world via pin 9.

## Down The Tube?

The BBC micro has two machine interfaces, both mounted underneath the case. A 34-pin ribbon plug supplies the '1 MHz Bus' and a 40-pin ribbon plug supplies the 'Tube'. Of the two, the Tube is the one that has attracted the most attention as a method of exanding the system by adding on other processors. It's difficult to say anything precise about either, because Acorn haven't published any technical information, but by examining the names given to the various pins it is possible to make a few guesses and also say what isn't the case. Well, the 1 MHz bus isn't a 'bus' because it only brings out address lines 0 to 7. This suggests that the 1 MHz bus is going to be used to share an area of memory between the BBC micro and some other machine or peripheral. Indeed, if we have a look at the memory map of the MOS (see Fig. 2) there are two areas (called Jim and

# BBC USER REPORT

Fred !?!?\*\*\*!), each of 256 bytes, that are designated for the expansion bus. The implications of this are not easy to see but it is obvious that no other micro can gain control of the entire address space of the 6502. This means that alternative CPU cards of the sort used on the Apple (the Z80 Softcard and the 6809 Mill), aren't possible on the BBC micro. However, 512 addresses for hanging extra I/O devices seems reasonable enough.

The Tube is a lot more difficult to fathom. Like the 1 MHz expansion bus, the Tube only provides a subset of the address line — A0 to A6 to be precise. The only control lines provided are Reset, Interrupt Request and the mystery line, TUBE. The way the Tube works all depends on what controls the line, TUBE, from deep inside the machine. It is likely that the add-on processors planned by Acorn will use the BBC micro as not much more than a super VDU. Is this a waste of a good machine? No, it's the birth of a super VDU — try buying a Hi-Res graphics, sound effects etc, colour VDU for less than  $\pounds 350!$ 

# The Soft Section

As should have been clear from the hardware section, the BBC micro has its memory space divided into two 32K regions. The bottom 32K is used for RAM and the top 32K is used for ROMs and memory mapped I/O (see Fig. 3). This may seem like rather a lot of ROM for one machine but it is all used to good effect. As well as the superb BASIC, there is an assembler and all the routines necessary for cassette handling, etc. The trouble with having all this excellent software in 28K of ROM is that it does reduce the amount of user RAM. In the worst possible case, with Mode O graphics and a disc system, the user might only have 8K to play with! Don't let this put you off - in practice you could always move to lower resolution graphics. It does, however, point to a weakness of the machine insufficient address space.

**The BASIC:** The BASIC to be found inside the BBC micro is brand new. It's not Microsoft BASIC but something produced by Acorn themselves. The only other successful micro which has left the Microsoft school is the ZX81 that has a BASIC coming close to the standard set by Microsoft. The BBC BASIC is the first version **better** than Microsoft. Along with the BBC hardware

specification came a detailed

0000	to	3FFF	always RAM (16384)
4000	to	7FFF	optional RAM - Model B (16384)
8000	to	BFFF	4 paged Language ROMs (16384)
C000	to	FBFF	Operating System ROM
FC00	to	FCFF	Fred (256) expansion bus
FD00	to	FDFF	Jim (256) expansion bus
FE00	to	FEFF	Memory mapped internal use
FE00	to	FFFF	O.S. Rom

### Fig. 2. The memory map, see also Fig. 3.

specification for the BASIC their machine should run. The BBC obviously wanted to make their BASIC academically correct because they would be responsible for introducing a lot of people to programming for the first time and any bad habits picked up would be their responsibility. Some academics were already critical that BASIC rather than Pascal had been chosen. The BBC's problem was that, by introducing new BASIC statements to make it structured like Pascal, they went further away from the *de facto* standard provided by Microsoft. The solution was to have as much Microsoft-compatible BASIC as possible and extend it to include the extra statements needed for structured programming.

# Subroutines And Procedures

One of the big problems with traditional BASIC is that it has no way of creating 'proper' subroutines. Yes, it has the GOSUB command but this is really only an improved version of GOTO. What is really needed is the ability to write a chunk of program to, say, plot a square at some X, Y co-ordinates and then give it a name such as 'SQUARE' so that saying SQUARE (X,Y) anywhere else in the program causes a square to be plotted. This is *almost* what BBC BASIC allows you to do via the DEF PROC statement. For example the procedure ASTK given below will print X asterisks on the screen:

- 1000 DEF PROCastk(X)
- 1010 LOCAL I 1020 FOR I=1 TO X
- 1030 PRINT "\*";
- 1040 NEXT I 1050 ENDPROC

050 ENDPROC

I could go on for some time explaining all the facilities offered by the DEF and other statements. However, I will confine myself to the observation that this single extension to BASIC means that big programs can be built up from little procedures and this is the first time that this has been possible in a BASIC interpreter.

# File Handling

The reason why I've singled out

the file handling commands is that this is one of the main areas where things might get difficult if you have to convert a Microsoft BASIC program. The cause of the trouble are the OPENIN and OPENOUT commands which are distinctly different from the better known OPEN command. OPENIN and OPENOUT are functions which return the logical file number as opposed to OPEN which is a command to assign a given logical file number to the file. I leave it to the reader to think of the fun this slight difference could cause.

# **Graphics And Sound**

The graphics commands of the BBC micro are far too versatile and subtle for me to be able to give you anything other than a flavour of the subject. The first clever thing about the graphics is that no matter what Mode you are in, the graphics screen is made to appear 1280 pixels wide by 1024 pixels high. This allows you to write graphics programs ignoring the resolution at which they will finally be used. I've had quite a lot of fun trying out the same program at various resolutions and comparing the differences.

The workhorse graphics command is PLOT. It has very many different functions including plotting a point, a line, a dotted line and even a solid triangle (!), either in absolute co-ordinates or relative to the last plotted point. I hope you noticed the bit about plotting a solid triangle because it's the most powerful part of the Hi-Res graphics commands. The triangle can be plotted in any valid colour and it appears very quickly on the screen. Why



Fig. 3. Another way of showing what goes where in memory.

# BBC USER REPORT

triangles? Surely rectangles are more useful? No — if you think about it, any shape can be made up out of triangles. In this sense the triangle is to drawing solid shapes what the line is to line drawings!

Other features of the graphics are equally powerful but would take too long to describe. I will simply mention the following abilities: to set foreground and background colours; to plot an image and then, almost instantaneously, change all the colour values; to define a graphics area and a text area on the screen which can be cleared independently; and finally, to test the colour value of any pixel, etc. In short, there is not much you cannot do and most of it can be done from BASIC!

Before rounding off the description of the BASIC, I should mention the sound command. Its syntax is:

SOUND channel, vol, freq, duration

Channel can be from 0 to 3 with 0 as the noise channel, volume from 0 to -15, frequency from 0 to 255 and the same for duration. The fun part of this command is that the three tone channels can be used at the same time. So:

SOUND 1,-15,20,50:SOUND 2,-15,100,50: SOUND 3,-15,200,50

is a three note chord — have fun!

There are many other features of the BASIC making it enjoyable to use; such as long variable names, good (Microsoft style) strings and string functions, a renumber command, etc, etc. But I would be leaving out one of the delights of using the BBC micro if I didn't tell you about the screen editor! There are two cursors — the text cursor and the editing cursor. The text cursor is the standard 'this is where you're typing' marker but the editing cursor can be moved about the screen using the arrow keys without any effect on the text cursor. If you press the key marked COPY however, whatever is under the editing cursor appears under the text cursor as if it has been typed from the keyboard (both cursors then move along to the next character). You can stop copying an old line on the screen by let-ting the COPY key go and then changing or adding to it by typing from the keyboard. It's not the most powerful screen editor but it is easy to use.

# The Assembler

One of the best features of the ATOM was the way in which

assembly code could be mixed with BASIC. The BBC micro has carried on this tradition by including an even better assembler in ROM. It's so easy to mix assembler and BASIC that I have a feeling that in the future I will be switching from one to the other without making my usual fuss. The best way to illustrate how easy it is, is via an example:

10 DIM 28 30 20 P % = Z % 30 [OPT 3 PHP 50 LDY #&FF 60 STY &FE43 80 STA &FE4F INY STY SFE40 100 LDY #&10 110 .WAIT DEY BNE WAIT 120 130 140 LDY #&08 150 STY &FE40 160 PLP RTS 180 PROCnoise(RND AND &DF) 190 GOTO 190 DEF PROCnoise(C%) 200 A%=C% CALL Z% 510 520

530 END PROC

Line 10 saves 30 bytes of storage for the forthcoming machine code; the address of the start of this space is put into Z%. The variable P% is the program counter, so line 20 starts the assembly at the top of the reserved space. The brackets [ and ] are used to enclose any assembly language so everything from line 30 to line 180 is assembly language. If you know 6502 assembly language then lines 30 to 180 will be familiar to you even if you don't know what they do. Notice the use of the label WAIT at line 120. When the program is run, a listing of the machine code produced by the program is given along with any errors (there shouldn't be any in this case). The listing can be suppressed when everything is OK using the OPT statement. To use the machine code produced, it is a good idea to define a BASIC PROC with a suitable name rather than just use a nameless CALL command. PROCnoise is therefore defined in lines 500-530 and all you need to know about this is that a CALL statement sets the A,X and Y registers of the 6502 to the *lower* bytes of the variables A % X% and Y%. What does it all do? It makes random noises from the sound effects chip!

# A Welcome Home?

This is going to be a short section — there isn't very much documentation! To be fair to Acorn, the "User Guide" does have 'provisional' all over it but my main source of frustration while using the machine has been a severe information shortage. The detective work has been enjoyable but just think how much more I could have told you about the BBC micro if Acorn had only told me...? I can't wait for the real thing (manual that is). (\*The first 6000-odd machines will be supplied with the provisional manual containing a postcard to be filled in and sent to the address provided. When the new manuals are completed, the BBC will send you one free of charge. Ed.\*)

The word 'Welcome' in the heading may lead you to believe that there has been a printer's error and this bit should have come first. In fact 'Welcome' is the title of a package of programs which come with the BBC micro just to show you what can be done. It comprises a cassette tape and a booklet and is excellently produced to show off many of the features of the machine. It is remarkable that a compilation of such extent and quality should be given away free with every BBC micro.

# The Future

For the BBC micro the future must surely be good. Without looking too far ahead there is to be the addition of a disc system and among some of the other planned extras are a Prestel interface, a Teletext interface, a second processor connected via the Tube, either another 6502 or a Z80 running (ugh) CP/M, a 16-bit processor.

It's not really possible to come to any other conclusion about the BBC micro except that it's excellent and certainly worthy of its prestigious name. A feature it shares with the BBC is that it is an all-British product; designed by Acorn, it is being built by ICL and Cleartone with custom-built chips by Ferranti. It is well ahead of all currently marketed machines and has a clear price advantage. As far as I'm concerned, Acorn's new micro is an exciting departure for the BBC.

# STOP PRESS

Just before this issue was sent to the printers the BBC announced that owing to the increased costs of production, components and testing the price of the BBC Computers would have to rise. As from Monday 25th Jan all order forms will carry the new prices, £299 for the 'A' and £399 for the 'B', but orders on existing forms will be honoured at the old prices until the end of January.





# RAM **EXPANSION**

# 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K, 256K!

MEMORY UPGRADE	6502 BASED (all are internal modules) e.g. ATOM, PET, UK101,	<b>Z80 BASED</b> (External Ram Packs a internal modules available) e.g. VIDEO GENIE, ZX81, TRS80
16K	£45 (Kit) Prices incl. of PSU components	£33 (Kit) Prices incl. of PSU components
Ready built charge:	£10	£7
LARGER EXI	PANSIONS	
64K 128K	£80 (Kit) £120 (Kit) PSU not	£70 (Kit) PSU not £110 (Kit) necessary

£120 (Kit) PSU not 256K £200 (Kit) necessary Not yet available Ready built charge £10

f7

ks and

All prices are inclusive of postage and packing, but please add 15% VAT to all totals.

Discs are fast, but in some cases, not fast enough. You may have a customer waiting for details on the 'phone and he can quickly become impatient. In such situations, when your computer has got to look through up to a few hundred files, our memory expansion systems really can help.

The memory is divided into 'Random Access Sectors' of 256 bytes each. For example, there will be 1024 sectors in a 256K bytes expansion.

We supply free the basic subroutines necessary. Each is roughly 180 bytes long and capable of handling one of the following functions:

- 1. READ/WRITE program 2. READ/WRITE screen
- 3. READ/WRITE string and files
- 4. READ/WRITE numerical array.

Take as an example the READ/WRITE screen function for a PET. This literally treats the screen as a piece of paper on which you can draw or write whatever you like. When you have finished, SYS 940 will store the result in one of the 256 screen pages in just 18 milliseconds (the blink of an eye!) Another example: the READ/WRITE string and files function opens to your Micro as many as 1000 files at any one time! If you want the file 100, write string AS with the contents of file 100 - it will take only 8 milliseconds.

Another advantage of memory sectors is that any program can READ or WRITE into the memory so that several programs can share the same data base.

For further details (we can send you free literature), please ring us on Soutend (0702) 613081, or if our line is busy, write to:

Audio Computers, 87 Bournemouth Park Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.



Make the most of your microcomputer with our popular range of proven books:-

- [] GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR VIC 20, by Tim Hartnell, with over 60 programs to get your VIC up and running from day one. f5 95
- [] GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR ACORN ATOM, by Trevor Sharples and Tim Hartnell, 184 pages, 80 programs, including draughts. £7.95
- [] GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR ZX81, by Tim Hartnell. Eighty plus programs in this 120-page book, including draughts. £4.95
- [] MASTERING MACHINE CODE ON YOUR ZX81 OR ZX80, by Tony Baker. 180 pages, teaches machine code from first principles. £5.95
- [] THE GATEWAY GUIDE TO THE ZX81 AND ZX80. by Mark Charlton. Over 60 programs and routines, ZX BASIC explained in detail. £5.95
- 49 EXPLOSIVE GAMES FOR THE ZX81, edited by [] Tim Hartnell. £5.25
- [] **INTERFACE**, the monthly magazine published by the National ZX80 and ZX81 Users' Club, in conjunction with the Independent Atom Users' Group, is just £9.50 (UK), £12.50 (Europe) for 12 issues. Sample copy, with many programs for each machine, book, software and hardware reviews, education, contact addresses, just £1.

Please send me the items marked. I enclose £ .....

Name: Address: .... Postcode ..... Please make cheques payable to INTERFACE and send the above form, or a copy, to: INTERFACE, Dept. CT, 44-46 Earls Court Road, London W8 6EJ

### D S Peckett

# Continuing our look at some of the low-cost training aids on the market we booked in for a session with the Micro Professor.

Pour years ago, in microcomputing's prehistory, I first came across a wonderchip in the shape of the Motorola MEK6800 D2 development kit. This was a microprocessor evaluation and training aid, based around a 6800, incorporating a fairly simple monitor and no less than 256 bytes of RAM. Programmed in Hex and used as part of a training course, it was a good introduction to the inner workings of micros.

I was, therefore, particularly interested to receive the Micro-Professor (that's an awful name — I'll call it the MPF) for review. The MPF is advertised as a 'microprocessor training tool for students, hobbyists and personnel' (sic) and this review takes a look at just what you get for your money. The review will be slightly different from the normal sort of evaluation since it will not only take a look at the MPF, but also study how well it is suited to its purpose.

## What You Get For Your Money

The MPF package is distributed by Flight Electronics of Southampton, priced at £54.95 including VAT but not P&P. For your money, you get a Z80-based micro based around a Hex keyboard display; the system is programmed in machine code, not BASIC. You also get a thick manual covering most, but not all, of what you might want to know about the hardware details and includes the training element of the package. Finally, there is a mains power supply for the system.

In ZX81 terms, you do not get a lot for the money, but by any other scale I consider that the package is well-priced for what is included.

The MPF hardware itself measures 220 mm x 153 mm, including the 36-button keyboard and display. The system is very neatly assembled on to a good quality goldplated PCB and the standard package also includes a loudspeaker and a cassette interface for program storage. The RAM can be expanded to a possible maximum of 6K although I cannot imagine anyone wishing to enter and debug that much Hex code. The system I reviewed included a PROM, containing some demonstration programs, in the memory expansion area. The whole package is tidily housed in a plastic pseudo-book which opens out giving access to the system.

There is also space to add Z80-CTC (Counter-Timer Circuit) and Z80-PIO (Programmable I/O) chips to the system in order to perform more complex tasks. The board incorporates connectors to the Z80 and PIO busses and a useful breadboard area for wiring in extra components; the manual, however, gives no indication of how to use these facilities.

The system power supply is a 9 V DC, 500 mA unregulated source, built in to a mains plug feeding an on-board 7805 regulator. All very straightforward except that I was supplied with a German (DIN) standard 2-pin mains plug which I was only able to use via my razor adaptor! Since this plug incorporated a 220 V, rather than 240 V, transformer and the system drew the full 500 mA, things tended to run rather hot. I trust that future copies of the MPF will have UK-standard power supplies.

## **Monitoring The Situation**

The monitor program contains the usual facilities such as inspection and alteration of the data in any address, setting and clearing of (only one) break point, single stepping, system reset, etc. It also allows you to inspect and load any of the Z80 registers and has a useful memory block move routine. There is also a neat facility to calculate and insert into the correct place, relative displacements for the Z80's JR and DJNZ instructions.

Finally, there are tape read and write routines which seem to work well although I had some trouble setting them up in the first place. The manual does not specify either the input or output signal levels so it was very much a case of trial and error. To be fair though, getting the replay level correct was rather easier than it is with a TRS-80 since the input from the recorder is echoed on the MPF's built-in loudspeaker. Once I had the level in the correct area, I only had to adjust the recorder's volume control until I could hear a clear response from the system. The monitor saves named



files on tape (four Hex characters) and will search for any given file; while it is searching, it displays the names of any other files it might come across. Very tidy. All these monitor functions are

All these monitor functions are very easy to use once you have interpreted the manual (which is not so easy).

The documentation includes, I was glad to see, a complete and very well commented listing of the monitor. However, one aspect of the system I did not like was the monitor's use of RAM. The standard user RAM is from 1800-1FFF Hex with the top 80 or so bytes reserved for the monitor. This is all very well unless you expand the RAM; since the expansion starts from 2000 Hex, the reserved bytes will now occupy a block in the middle of the expanded area. This is rather silly and awkward and could have been avoided by, for example, putting the monitor locations at the bottom of RAM or by expanding towards low addresses.

The system is a Hex-only one. Since it is aimed at learners, to whom Hex may be totally new, it would have been useful to have had Hex-decimal-Hex conversion routines in the monitor. It would be easy enough to add them but if you are good enough to do that, you probably would not need them anyway!

### The MPF As A Training Aid

No matter how nice the MPF hardware may be and it is nice, its value as a training aid depends entirely on the standard of its supporting documentation. It is in this area that I believe it to be totally inade**SPECIAL REPORT 2** 

guate. However, before I explain why, I must outline my personal opinion of training aids of this type (not just the MPF).

I believe that any microcomputer training system which concentrates on teaching students to program at the machine-code level (not even via an assembler) is totally misguided. The approach may have had its value in the very early days of the micro revolution when there was nothing better and it is still relevant to the few engineers who will become system designers at the most detailed level. However, for the vast majority of people who wish to understand micros, it makes the learning task enormously more difficult than it need be.

One of the major weaknesses of micros so far has been the poor guality of software and forcing people to work in machine code without even explaining its limitations can only perpetuate this weakness. Nowadays, high level languages of all kinds are freely available and very few programmers have to work at the lowest levels. Training packages like the MPF can only produce genii at Hex coding who understand little or nothing about the true meaning of the micro revolution; the important areas to concentrate on should be micro applications and effects, not how the devices work at the chip level.

The MPF, then, is an attempt to solve the wrong problem and takes a very old-fashioned approach into the bargain. That said, how well does it handle the problem it actually tries to solve?

I am sorry to have to report that, even on its own terms, the MPF does not succeed. It is sadly let down by its manual, which is poorly structured, oddly translated (the system comes from Taiwan) and full of typographical and factual errors. It even includes demonstration programs which do not do what they are claimed to do.

### **Manual Structure**

The single thick book supplied with the MPF serves as a technical manual, a description of the Z80 and an 'Experiment Manual'. The system would be much easier to use if these functions had been separated into a number of physically distinct books. At present, the most detailed technical data is at the start of the book and the poor student must wade through about 170 pages of dense technical and programming information before reaching the training part of the book. Such an approach can only serve to depress the student, since most of the data will be no more than gobbledegook at this stage.

The technical manual starts with a description of the board from the user's points of view and explains how to use the monitor. The description follows a sensible sequence but assumes far too much knowledge of computers and programming in general and the Z80 in particular.





The keyboard is better than many offered on a system of this price and the construction is again above average.

Remembering that the aim of the MPF is to teach about micros, it seems absurd to throw in fundamental concepts like 'address', 'data', 'RAM' and 'register' without first explaining them. They may seem obvious to you microfreaks out there, but, believe me, they are not obvious to someone told 'here is a training package — go and learn about microcomputers'.

The manual then describes a number of useful monitor subroutines and explains the MPF hardware and some of the details of its operation.

The next section of the book is an outline specification of the Z80 hardware and instruction set, together with a cursory description of several of the Zilog peripheral chips such as the CTC and SIO (Serial I/O). There is no attempt whatsoever to explain the significance of any of this information, much of which has no relevance to the MPF anyway. The instruction mnemonics are merely listed, together with their opcodes and the reader is left to puzzle out their full meaning. All the information has been lifted unaltered from the Zilog technical manuals, errors and all, and can only confuse the beginner.

The final part of the technical manual is a listing of the monitor code. As I mentioned above, this is well-commented and very useful to the more experienced programmer.

## The Training Course

Finally, we reach the training element of the manual. It follows the traditional sequence of first outlining the concepts of programming, followed by investigations of the basic data-transfer instructions,

# REPORT 2

branches and loops, use of the stack, etc. However, it does not treat any of the subjects in anything like enough depth and omits fundamental concepts.

For instance, if I did not already know how to draw a flowchart, I would certainly not have learnt the art from the manual. The introduction to programming looks only at machine-code programming, concentrating on the Hex opcodes with the implication that, if you are very lucky, you might have access to an assembler. There is no mention that high-level languages even exist, let alone a discussion of their advantages and disadvantages.

Once the manual reaches the 'experiments', the skimpy treatment gets, if anything, worse, with no proper description of what each instruction actually does within the Z80. To be fair, the MPF's designers made a rod for their own backs in basing a training package around the Z80, which is by far the most complex of all the common eight-bit micros.

Later, the manual misses the chance to give some valuable training in the design of I/O routines. There certainly are experiments in the use of such procedures but they make use of monitor subroutines rather than encouraging the student to appreciate the problems of designing his or her own. Some of the experiments make use of the Z80-CTC which is an optional extra in the system missing from the review example and not mentioned in the manual.

## Conclusions

The Micro-Professor is a training aid which, to my mind, fails completely to be an acceptable system. Although the hardware is very nice and well documented, the training aspects of the package are completely let down by its manual.

I fear that anyone buying the MPF to learn about micros will be bitterly disappointed; the only way in which the system could serve as a useful tool would be as part of a properly structured and controlled course at a training establishment.

My advice, therefore, is not to contemplate buying an MPF unless you particularly want a cheap, but nicely made, single-board computer with an effective Hex monitor. To use it, you should already have a good understanding of micros. APPLECASTLE LTD FOR

NEW & USED COMPUTERS MICROS & MINIS BEST PRICES Also find out about our range of new & used software Phone: 01-637 5277 (12 lines) Telex: 299230 IFCENT G



by Tim Hartnell, price £5.95

The definitive book to help you become expert at programming and using the ZX81 machine. Written by Tim Hartnell who has been more closely involved with the Sinclair machines than any other author and published at only £5.95

Also available, STRETCHING YOUR ZX81 or ZX80 TO ITS LIMITS by Tim Hartnell & Trevor Sharples price £6.95

Send your cheque to: Dept. CT9 Computer Publications, Unit 3, 33 Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 2RP.



### 'RAINBOW' COLOUR GRAPHICS BOARD

RAINBOW provides a high definition colour graphics display for your Microtan system. 256 x 256 point resolution, 8 colours, 24K video RAM and an additional 8K RAM free and all on a single board. Just plug the RAINBOW into the mother board, connect up a suitable RGB monitor and switch on for brilliant results. Does not affect the contents of TANRAM, and allows full access. £179 + VAT

### BULLDOG 'COLOURMIX' BOARD

For use with 'RAINBOW' to give colour graphics on your colour television set. Background colour is selected from palette of 64 colours. Foreground colour selected from palette of 729 colours with optional white highlight effect. Mixes up to 6 video signals so that, say, Microtan video can be mixed with 'RAINBOW' or two 'RAINBOWS' can be mixed together. £45 + VAT

### **EXTENDED COLOUR BASIC**

Software extension to Microtan BASIC to make full use of 'RAINBOW' and 'COLOURMIX'. Extra commands like, Colour Point, Line, Circle, Draw, Paint. Supplied on EPROM. £25 + VAT

### SOUND GENERATOR BOARD

'BULLDOG SOUND 1' is a powerful sound effects synthesiser, complete with its own built in loudspeaker. Available with one or two AY-3-8910 chips. Designed specifically for Microtan. Single chip £39 + VAT Double chip £49 + VAT

### 'THE BULLDOG' RGB COLOUR MONITOR

The 'Bulldog' is a professionally purpose built 14" colour monitor in an attractive white plastic moulded case with on/off and brightness control switches. It will accept RGB video and sync, positive or negative TTL levels. These are positively the cheapest range of quality cased monitors available, at only £249 + VAT

### JOYSTICK

These heavy duty joystick assemblies are designed to plug straight into the general purpose I/O ports on the Bulldog Sound Board. Full 360 degree of freedom. £22 + VAT

### Telephone 0299 266143

To: Bulldog Video Ltd., 52 Nash Square, Birmingham B42 2EX.

 

 Rainbow Colourmix
 £205.85 inc VAT £51.75 inc VAT £51.75 inc VAT £28.75 inc VAT £28.75 inc VAT £28.75 inc VAT £28.56.35 (double) inc VAT £28.63 inc VAT £28.63 inc VAT £28.63 inc VAT

 RGB Monitor Joystick
 £26.35 inc VAT £28.63 inc VAT £28.63 inc VAT

 Please tick box for item required enclosing a cheque/PO for the



app	rop	oria	at	e	a	m	0	u	n	t.												
Nan	ne	•••	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Add	res	ss	• •	• •	•		•	•		•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•••	•••			•		•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•
	•••	•••	•••	• •	•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	• •		• •	• •		• •		•	• •		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•



**CAMBRIDGE LEARNING** 



# ATOM SOFTWARE

only £11.40 incl.

At last a program that overcomes the display limitations of the Atom. Using mode 4 graphics this program allows text and high resolution graphics to be mixed anywhere on the screen - ideal for labelling graphs, etc. Full upper and lower case text, it's possible to change character shapes, e.g. to a pound sign. Allows very fast listings. Displays up to 42 characters per line with 24 lines. Written entirely in machine code for speed - further details on request Other features include -

- DEFINABLE TEXT WINDOW AREA
   MOVE CURSORS TO X,Y
   TEXT IN MODES 1 TO 4

### INVADERS(12K RAM)

only £7.50 incl. A brilliant new version of this game. More features than any other including six skill levels and high scores, 'walking' invaders, great sound effects, free from video noise. High resolution graphics and a high speed game.

### ALARM CLOCK AND SOUND EFFECTS

only £4.95 for the two (2K RAM each) Digital clock keeps time while other programs are running. "Sound effects" give a range of tone and noise effects without stopping the Atom. Both programs need the 6522 VIA.

WANTED: We pay excellent royalties for any quality programs for the BBC Micro. We are especially interested in any good machine code chess programs for the BBC Micro. A range of BBC software will be available soon including a sophisticated word processor. Details on request.





COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982

# UK101 - OHIO

### TOOLKIT 2 for UK101/OHIO

The most powerful TOOLKIT on the market, TOOLKIT 2 gives you all the following facilities in only ONE EPROM.

REPL exceptionally powerful Global Search and Replace of BASIC listings

DUPL copy a line into a new line

LIST/ controlled listing of program

FIND anything in a BASIC listing

RENUM renumber from any start in any increment - full error messages, totally reliable and very fast

AUTO generate new line numbers automatically, any start, any increment

DELETE high-speed block line delete

VIEW examine cassette contents without loading to memory

TRACE superb trace feature - screen transparent. Can be turned on and off within a program

MC enter the monitor quickly!

TOOLKIT 2 also lists the relevant line of BASIC where any error occurs and cures the warm starts 'OM ERROR' bug. Requires no user RAM. Available in EPROM only (8000hex), for CEGMON, MON01 & 2, and SYNMON monitors (DISK soon). Price £19.95. State machine and monitor when ordering.

### BASIC 4 cassette file handling system

This new EPROM for the UK101/OHIO provides a comprehensive filehandling system, capable of working at up to 4800 baud.

- ★ Named programs to cassette
- ★ Verify tape contents facility
- ★ Reliable high speed save/load
- ★ Selectable auto-run of loaded BASIC program
- ★ Crash recovery command (OLD)
- ★ Original SAVE/LOAD commands unaltered
- ★ Reduces LOAD/SAVE times
- ★ Seven new SAVE/LOAD commands
- ★ Non-destructive memory test
- ★ Initialises BASIC 5 automatically if resident

BASIC 4 is a plug-in replacement for your existing

BASIC 4 ROM. PRICE £11.95

### INVADERS

Quite simply the best machine code game ever written for the UK101/OHIO. PREMIER have suceeded where others have failed. Our INVADERS has all the features you expect, plus superb graphics and two-player option. A firm favourite with all our customers. NOW AVAILABLE for CIE/CIU in addition to UK101. PRICE £7.95

Also now available for 32 x 48 CEGMON based UK101 BASIC 1 or 5 machines is KAMIKAZE INVADERS - a new slant on this popular game.  $\pm 5.95.$ 

### **TES II HARDWARE RANGE**

PRODUCT	KIT	BUILT
8K RAM BOARD	£29.95	£39.95
8K EPROM BOARD	£29.95	£39.95
8 Slot MOTHERBOARD + PSU	£29.95	£39.95
JI BUFFER BOARD	£19.95	£29.95
MINI EPROM/ROM BOARD	£14.95	£20.95
SCREEN ENHANCEMENT KIT	£55.95	£66.95

### SPECIAL OFFERS

TOOLKIT 2 + MINI EPROM BOARD	£29.95
BASIC 5 + MINI EPROM BOARD	£29.95
CODEKIT + MINI EPROM BOARD	£29.95
SOUND/VIA - Base, Sound and 2 x VIA kits	£54.95

### BASIC 5 for UK101 and OHIO

The most devastating enhancement yet, adding 17 new BASIC words to your interpreter which can be used in program lines and give machine-code response speed to graphics and formatting.

HLIN, VLIN, SCR, BLK, SET and TEST allow generation and manipulation of graphics at speeds which are unobtainable in BASIC. PRINTUSING, PRINTAT, INAT allow total control of screen input/output.

GET (key), RD (Read DATA), GS and GT (GOSUB and GOTO a variable), GO and GO\$ (GOTO a machine code routine), allow total program flexibility.

WI and CWI allow CEGMON users to manipulate their screen under variable control, using one command, in Hex or Decimal.

BASIC 5 is available for CEGMON and MON02 only, State precisely your computer and monitor when ordering. Comes complete with comprehensive manual. Available on DISK or in EPROM (9000 hex)  $\pm$ 19.95.

### SCOPYM a single disk copier

SCOPYM provides a fast, foolproof method of creating a new, useable disk from a Master. It will copy the first fourteen tracks of a disk in around 1.25 minutes. All copying is automatic; SCOPYM provides a safe, simple and extremely fast and efficient way of creating a new disk. It is supplied complete with comprehensive notes. For 5.25" OS65D users only. £9.95.

### SOUND/V.I.A. BOARD

The TES II VIA/SOUND kit gives you up to 56 Input/Output lines and programmable sound generation. In order to allow you total flexibility in designing your system, we are offering the kit in low-cost packs.

The Base Kit consists of PCB, connector, address decoding and buffering, plus IC sockets.

The Sound Pack consists of AY-3-8910 sound chip, amplifier and components.

The VIA Pack consists of VIA and support. BASE KIT £24.95 SOUND £11.95 VIA £9.95 Available Dec.

### COMPACT

This useful machine code program provides UK101/OHIO users with a utility that they have been waiting for - a BASIC line compactor.

COMPACT looks at the resident BASIC program and adds lines together wherever possible, thus aiding running speed and saving memory space. It is an extremely reliable way of compacting your program. COMPACT lives at the top end of your memory and willrun with any monitor — please state memory size when ordering. Price f7.95.

### **NEW PREMIER SOFTWARE**

Cartoon Caperbility — Golf — Martian Rescue — Sheep Pen — Adventure Plus (16K) — LINK65 — Fincal — Computer Conversions — UFO — Microbound — Modern Basilisk — Supermind — Patience — Word Square — and many more...

# POSTAGE & PACKING

Software 70p per order, EPROMS/DISKS 90p per order, HARDWARE £1.60 per item. Maximum £3.20 ALL PRICES INCLUDE V. A.T.



# After taking a month off, the Editor returns to assist those lost in the micro jungle.

**S** o, you thought that I'd given up did you? No such luck! The mailbag has been steadily filling up over the last few weeks and there are some very interesting questions in there to be answered.

If you've written in to #FILE and haven't seen your enquiry in print yet, don't worry, we have more mail to get through than space to fit it in so it might take a little time.

### The Spoken Word

Mr Dodiha of Kenton wrote recently and asked:

### What is the nature of the International Phonetic Language which is often found to be used in computers that respond to the spoken word. I have read about **UNIFON** and ARPABET and I wish to find out as much as I can about them

I think someone might have been having you on, Mr Dodiha. There are two main ways in which speech recognition is currently done on computers. The first is to pass the speech through a pre-processing system which extracts information as to the frequencies, pitch, etc, etc. This then passes to a host computer as a data word which is then processed and matched against previously stored speech patterns. The second method is to simply (!) to convert the analogue signal to a digital one and let the computer do all the analysis.

The first method has many advantages and looks (in the long term) to be the best solution. However, neither of them use the IPA. This is used to allow the clear understanding of the spoken word over poor quality radio links; for example the police and air traffic controllers use it. I give the list of words below and, as you can see, they merely act as 'spoken mnemonics'.

### INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

Ā	Alpha	Η	Hotel
В	Bravo	·I	India
С	Charlie	J	Juliette
D	Delta	Κ	Kilo
Ε	Echo	L	Lima
F	Foxtrot	Μ	Mike
G	Golf	N	November

0	Oscar	
Ρ	Papa	
Q	Quebec	
R	Romeo	
S	Sierra	
Т	Tango	

Uniform Victor Ŵ Whiskey X Ray Yankee Zulu

Your enquiry about UNIFON and ARPABET raised more than a few eyebrows. I can find no reference to these anywhere. ARPANET is a very large computer network in the USA, perhaps this is what you meant. If anyone can enlighten us on UNIFON I'd be most grateful!

U v

XYZ

### A BBC Pot Pourri

The imminent arrival of the BBC Micro seems to have sparked off a number of anxious enquiries. The first is from Mr Gleur - we think (it helps if you print your names in capitals!) of Beckenham who writes:

I am just about to start computing as a hobby by purchasing the BBC Model B computer. The BBC advise that program storage may be made on a "standard audio cassette recorder"

Having read many computer magazines, it seems that the make and quality of these standard cassette recorders has a lot to do with the ease and reliability of storing and retrieving programs from cassette.

Could you please comment from your experience on a suitable machine for use with the BBC Micro

The BBC micro has a very tolerant cassette interface, it seems to be (almost) unaffected by speed changes and the first program on the Welcome tape lets you set up the volume control so you have no trouble reading off tape. I use a very expensive cassette recorder which has manual level control for recording and the facility to adjust the speed, but we have tested the BBC system with every cassette in the office and it never failed to load or save.

Actually, for most systems, you often find that the cheaper the recorder, the better the results!

The reason for this apparent anomoly is that more expensive recorders are designed to ignore such nasty things as DC levels

your computer tends to send its tones as square waves rather than nice sine waves, so the expensive cassette recorder just ignores them.

The second enquiry concerning the BBC Micro comes from Mr Beck of Plymouth who is concerned about the choice of printer.

I hope that this enquiry does not cause too many problems, but what printer should I buy for my BBC Model B computer? Among those I've considered are the MX series and the Seikosha.

Take heart, Mr Beck. The indications are that there will be a special version of the MX series launched which will allow full screen dumping of the graphics and I expect that by the time this issue goes on sale, the announcement will have been made. I wouldn't choose the Seikosha — because of the restricted paper width - you simply won't be able to get the highest resolution to print decently. There is absolutely nothing wrong with the printer itself though, if you just want it for producing listings.

You also mentioned in your letter that the choice of parallel or serial connection seemed to be a problem area. Bad news I'm afraid, the serial output port is not the old 25-way D type but a DIN socket in-stead, so you'll still have to do some soldering. I would prefer to use the parallel port myself and leave the serial one free for other things such as a modem. This does restrict the length of cable to about 2 m for practice use, but this shouldn't be too awkward.

## More To Come

That's about all I have room for this month except to ask that even more of you send in your letters so that we have a wide and varied selection to choose from.

One small point, however. Please don't send in gueries that you want a personal reply to as these should be accompanied by an SAE and sent to Technical Enguiries (Computing Today) at our usual address. This latter service deals with problems concerning topics within the magazine as opposed to the more general advice offered here.

# # FILE

# The MICRO-PROFESSOR ....



**MICRO-PROFESSOR** is a low-cost Z80 based microcomputer which provides you with an interesting and inexpensive way to get into the microprocessor world. MICRO-PROFESSOR is a microprocessor learning tool for students, hobbyists and personnel. It is also an ideal microprocessor educational tool for teaching in schools and universities. Besides, **MICRO-PROFESSOR** is more than a learning tool. It provides a wide range of applications such that you will be surprised at its amazing power.

The main object of MICRO-PROFESSOR is for the user to understand the software and hardware of a microcomputer easily and conveniently. Besides the complete hardware/software system, you have the User's experiment manual available to you. It includes self-learning text with 20 experiments which range from simple software programming to design a complex electronic game.

2K bytes of monitor source program with documentation is also provided in the manual. It shows how to write system programs including system initialization, keyboard scan, display scan, tape write and tape read.

APPLICATIONS: Learning and teaching tool Low cost prototyping tool Low cost development tool Tester

MICRO-PROFESSOR is a trade mark of Multitech Industrial Corporation. Process controller Electronic game Electronic music box Master mind Timer Noise generator Home appliance control Burglar alarm System control simulation ... and many more.



Z80 is a trade mark of Zilog Inc. COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982
# solves the `mystery' of micro-processors.

#### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION**

Z80 CPU high performance microprocessor with 158 instructions. CPU Capable of executing Z80/8080/8085 machine language program. SOFTWARE COMPATIBILITY RAM 2K bytes expandable to 4K bytes. ROM 2K bytes of sophisticated monitor expandable to 8K bytes. INPUT/OUTPUT 24 system I/O lines. 2K bytes of sophisticated monitor. It scans the keyboard and executes MONITOR the command entered immediately after the power is turned on. The monitor includes: system initialization, keyboard scan, display scan tape write and tape read. DISPLAY 6 digit 0.5" red LED display. AUDIO CASSETTE INTERFACE 165 bit per second average rate for data transfer between memory and cassette tape. Provides all buses of CPU, channel signals of CTC and 1/O port bus of **EXTENSION CONNECTORS** PIO for user's expansion. Socket is provided. Z80-CTC IC extra. COUNTER TIMER CIRCUITS **PARALLEL I/O CIRCUITS** Socket is provided. Z80-P10 IC extra. A 2.25" - diameter speaker is provided for user's applications. SPEAKER AND SPEAKER **DRIVER CIRCUITS** Provides a 3.5" x 1.36" wire wrapping area for user's expansion. **USER AREA** POWER REQUIREMENT Single +5V DC. **USER'S AND EXPERIMENT** Complete self-learning text with experiments and applications. MANUAL OPTIONS (Prices on application) Z80 - CTC EPROM programmer board Prototyping board Z80 - PIO Speech synthesiser board Audio Cassette 2K Ram **KEYBOARD** 36 keys including 19 function keys, 16 hex-digit keys and 1 user defined key.

Use the unique MICRO-PROFESSOR to truely understand the inside workings of microprocessors. Open up a whole new spectrum of projects in home electronics, or simply use the MICRO-PROFESSOR as a practical learning/teaching aid.



**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

0 Tel: (0703) 34003/31323



S M Gee

# **BOOK PAGE**

### Our monthly look at the world of computer publications turns its attentions to yet more volumes aimed at helping you to an understanding of the subject.

here are currently lots of books photographs and diagrams. Chapter available which serve as introductions to the personal computer. In December's CT, for example, I looked at Buchbaum's 'The Personal Computer Handbook' and Jarrett's 'The Good Computing Book for Beginners'; two books with very different approaches. This month I'm going to consider two more

The Second Edition of Your Own Computer by Mitchell Waite and Michael Pardee came out in October last year. It takes a very conventional approach to the business of imparting basic information about personal computers. Chapter one traces the history of microcomputers. This may sound very pedestrian but in fact it is very well written and gives much more 'inside information' than many others. In the section 'Where are we now?', the authors divide the available personal and small business computers into three categories: the pocket (or hand-held) computer; the desktop computer, which may or may not have all components integrated into one package; and the mainframe computer under which heading are included 'larger computers with frames for holding the various circuit boards that make up the computer system' — the term no longer needs summon up images of vast rooms filled with hardware.

The front cover poses the question 'What's coming in 1990'. Admittedly this is in small print but even so I was disappointed to find only four pages devoted to crystal ball gazing. As for the predictions, the authors present an interesting discussion of what people want from their computers but does not go into what it might be possible to achieve by the end of another decade.

Chapter two is a straightforward glossary, chapter three deals with applications in a way that is more imaginative than many comparable books. Chapter four looks at programming from the user's point of view. Chapter five is an examination of the 'Nuts and Bolts of a Computer', covering the CPU and binary arithmetic (also covered in the appendix on numbering systems), memory, input/output devices and interfaces, and software. This is standard material but it is very well presented with helpful

six is the up-to-date core of the book and compares 30 computers. From the British reader's point of view this suffers from having been prepared on the wrong side of the Atlantic. Although it would be possible to obtain all but one of the machines mentioned in the UK, a fifth of them are not well known over here and there are some notable omissions (the ZX81, the Acorn ATOM, the DAI and the BBC micro). The final chapter, 'Getting Started' also suffers in the same way. It gives very good advice but when it offers specific information, this is not relevant to the UK.

I liked this book a lot, even though it is similar to many others. Its main drawback (which it shares with so many of the alternatives) is that it was written primarily for a US audience.

Zaks' new book Don't (Or How To Care for Your Computer) is a book to frighten the personal computer owner. The preface is reasonably reassuring; Zaks tells us: provided you follow the simple rules presented in this book you should enjoy years of trouble-free operation". The rules however are almost impossible unless you happen to live in an operating theatre as the hazards to avoid include dust, cups of tea or coffee, cigarette smoke and even static from pile carpets. Heat and cold are also potential enemies of your computer but by far the worst, it seems, are human beings.

Zaks' book can at least help overcome the problems of human error caused by carelessness and ignorance. Chapters are included on the proper way to use floppy discs, hard discs, the computer itself, CRT terminals, printers and tape units. At the beginning of each chapter there is a summary of advice for the home computer user. This is very useful but almost invariably includes a nearimpossibility, commonly 'avoid dust'! Apart from that on tape units, each chapter presents 'a typical horror story' describing the terrible consequences of ordinary, everyday mishaps. A chapter is devoted to the computer room. As far as the home computer user is concerned, Zaks' main recommendation is "Keep the room comfortable for a human. Your



computer will like it too." In other words, 'clean power' (ie no voltage fluctuations — can be tricky), 'no static' (translates as no carpets, especially any containing man-made fibres) and 'no dust' (ie you need an air filter). The final chapters cover software, documentation and security (which fortunately will not concern most home users) and what to do when your system does not work. This last chapter does not have a lot to offer by way of useful advice. It suggests that when the system fails 'suspect the human operator first' — this is cold comfort if you are the human who has just blown your own system.

Don't is salutory reading don't read it at bedtime, it will give you a sleepless night. But take heart; if after reading Zaks' book you come to the conclusion that computers cannot possibly work in a normal environment, they do and will continue to do so.

The books included in this month's selection were:

Your Own Computer by Mitchell Waite and Michael Pardee, distributed by Prentice Hall, published by Sams (1981), 222 pages, £5.55.

Don't (Or How To Care For Your **Computer)** by Rodnay Zaks, distributed by Computer Bookshop, published by Sybex, (1981), 218 pages, £9.65.

#### ZX-80 & ZX-81

#### THE FINEST MACHINE CODE FAST MOVING GRAPHICS ARCADE GAMES AVAILABLE DEFENDER... UP, DOWN, THRUST, FIRE CONTROLS, FULL SCREEN CONTROLS, FULL SCREEN QS-DEFENDER.



CONTROLS. FULL SCREEN DISPLAY. 84 fast moving chrs. 10 missies. Attack waves. Moving surface. Generally considered to be the best arcade type game written for the ZX-COMPUTERS. Requires: 3K RAM; 8K ROM feature on screene screene

LEFT, RIGHT, THRUST, FIRE ASTEROIDS. Wrap-arou screen. Full mobility of ship. Bonus ship. QUICKSILVA'S latest GUICKSILVA'S latest arcade game. As good as QS-DEFENDER. Requires: 4K RAM; 8K ROM + SLOW MODE

Both programs feature on screen scoring and have software to drive QS SOUND BD.

They are recorded twice on High quality cassettes and have FULL COLOUR cassette inserts of original paintings by 'STEINER LUND'

#### HARDWARE

OS MOTHER BOARD and OS CONNECTOR

The heart of any expansion system. Features on board 5V regulator + two

expansion sockets to take add-on boards. Can be used in two ways. 1) ZX COMPUTER-CONNECTOR-ANY SINGLEADD-ON (but no extra RAM PACK)

2) ZX COMPUTER-CONNECTOR - MOTHER BD. (for two extra bds.) - ANY RAM PACK

OS 3K RAM BOARD (using 2114 I.C.s) A 3K static Ram bd to fit ZX-80/81. Combines with original 1K to give 4K

OS SOUND BOARD (using AY-3-8910) A 3 channel sound effects and music board easily programmed from BASIC

#### **QS CHRS BOARD**

A programmable Graphics generator giving user control of 128 different chrs. Comes with Demo cassette of M/C routines for easy use. Works with ZX PRINTER (Demo cassette available separately to make use of printers graphics possibilities)

#### NEW HARDWARE

OS HI-RES BOARD (available end of Jan.) 256x 192 PIXELS. SOFTWARE SELECT. 6K ON BOARD RAM. MIXED TEXT AND GRAPHICS. RESIDENT HI-RES SOFTWARE IN ROM COMMANDS: MOVE x,y; PLOT x,y; DRAW x,y; PRINT XS; COPY; WHITE; BLACK;

A MASTERPIECE of ZX design. Resident software in ROM provide extremely fast Hi-res facilities. No tedious cassette loading. No loss of valuable Ram space. Just instant HI-RES GRAPHICS. Screen may COPIED TO the printer.

All products fully guaranteed. Fully inclusive prices are as follows: OS DEFENDER 65.50; OS ASTEROIDS £5.50; OS CHRS DEMO (separately) £3.50; OS MOTHER BD. £12.00; OS CONNECTOR £4.00; OS SOUND BD. £26.00; OS CHRS BD. £26.00; OS 3K RAM £18.00; OS HI-RES £85.00 Cheques should be made payable to "Quicksilva" and sent to the following address. Quicksilva, 95 Upper Brownhill Rd., Maybush, Southampton, Hants Send S.A.E. for Catalogue and data sheets to above address.



The Advertising Standards Authority. If an advertisement is wrong, we're here to put it right. A.S.A. Ltd., Brook House, Torrington Place, London WC1E. 7HN.



PET APPLE **VIDEO GENIE** 





Intriguing underground adventure

"GRAPHIC GOLF" **16K GRAPHIC GOLF:** Test your golfing skills on SILVERSOFTS 18-hole golf course. Many hazards including lakes, trees, streams, rough etc

"3D-MYSTERY-MAZE" **16K 3D MYSTERY MAZE:** Amazing 3 dimensional maze, uses fast m/c display. Hundreds of different mazes

#### "GAMES PACK 1"

16K GAMES PACK 1: Fantastic value for money, nearly 50K of programs on 1 tape. Five games; including "Real-time graphic", Lunar Lander, Starwars, Hammurabi, Minefield & Mastermind. £4.95 per cassette. £8.95 any two. Coming soon "HOME ACCOUNTS Send S.A.E. for our catalogue

# ZX 80/81 HARDWARE/SOFTWARE

# ZX KEYBOA

A full size keyboard for the 80/81. The keyboard has all the 80/81 functions on the keys, and will greatly increase your pro-gramming speed. It is fitted with push type keys as in larger computers.

The keyboard has been specially designed for the Sinclair computer and is supplied readybuilt. It also has facilities for 4 extra buttons which could be used for on/off switch, reset, etc. £27.95



The dK Graphic module is our latest ZX81 accessory. This module, unlike most other accessories fits neatly inside your computer under the keyboard. The module comes ready built, fully tested and complete with a 4K graphic ROM. This will give you 448 extra pre-programmed graphics, your normal graphic set contains 64. This means that you now have 512 graphics and with there inverse 1024. This now turns the 81 into a very powerful computer, with a graphic set rarely found on larger more expensive machines. In the ROM are lower case letters, bombs, bullets, rockets, tanks, a complete set of invaders graphics and that only accounts for about 50 of them, there are still about 400 left (that may give you an idea as to the scope of the new ROM). However, the module does not finish there; it also has a spare holder on the board which will accept a further 4K of ROM/RAM. IT NEEDS NO EXTRA POWER AND WORKS FROM YOUR NORMAL POWER SUPPLY, £29.95

# AM 80/81

#### 16K RAM

#### Massive add-on memory for 80/81.

**16K KIT-A-KIT VERSION** of a 16K Ram. Full instructions included. All memory expansions plug into the user port at the rear of the computer. 16K RAM £42.95 16K KIT £32.95

#### 2K & 4K RAM

Static Ram memory expansion for the 80/81. They both work with onboard Ram i.e. 4K plus onboard = 5K. This is the cheapest small memory expansion available anywhere. 2K RAM £15.95. 4K RAM £22.95

# **6K 81 SOFTWA**

#### As seen at the ZX Microfair.

DEFLEX This totally new and very addictive game, which was highly acclaimed at the Microfair, uses fast moving graphics to provide a challenge requiring not only quick reaction, but also clever thinking. One and two player versions on same cassette. £3.95 3D/3D LABYRINTH You have all seen 3D Labyrinth games, but this goes one stage beyond; you must manoeuvre within a cubic maze and contend with corridors which may go left/right/up/down. Full size 3D graphical representation. £3.95.

CENTIPEDE. This is the first implementation of the popular arcade game on any micro anywhere. Never mind your invaders, etc., this is positively shining, the speed at which this runs makes ZX invaders look like a game of simple snap. £4.95.

Please add £1 p&p for all hardware, Software p&p free. Specify ZX80/81 on order. ALL OUR PRODUCTS ARE COVERED BY A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

**CALCULATION OF CONTROL OF CONTRO** 

**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

TTLs	74195 <b>60p</b>	74LS242 80p	COMPUTER COMPONENTS		COMPUTER COMPONENTS CONNECTOR S		OR SYSTI	SYSTEMS	
74 SERIES	74190 00p 74197 60p	74LS243 800 74LS244 65p	CPUs	MEMORIES	INTERFACE IC.	CRYSTALS	EDGE CO	NNECTO	RS
7400 <b>11p</b> 7401 <b>11p</b>	74199 <b>100</b> p	74LS245 300 74LS251 40p	1802E 760p 2650A £12	2101A 400p 2102-2L 120p	AD558CJ 775p AD561J £14	32.768KHz 100p 100KHz 300p	0.1014	0.1″	.156″
7402 <b>12p</b> 7403 <b>12p</b>	74221 <b>60</b> p 74259 <b>150</b> p	74LS253 40p 74LS257 45p	6502 460p 6502A 660p	21078 500p 2111 300p	AM25S10 360p AM26LS31 100p	200KHz 370p 1.0MHz 320p	2x18 Way	210-	150p
7404 <b>14</b> p 7405 <b>18</b> p	74278 <b>150p</b> 74279 <b>80p</b>	74LS258 40p 74LS259 90p	6802 <b>500p</b>	2112-A <b>300</b> p 2114-2L <b>120</b> p	AM26LS32 190p DAC80 £20	1 008MHz 350p 1.8432MHz 250p	2x22 VVay	310p	1700
7406 <b>27</b> p	74283 <b>75</b> p 74284 <b>200</b> p	74LS260 24p 74LS266 25p	6809E £15 8035 750n	2114-4L <b>110</b> p 2147 <b>450</b> p	DM8131 375p DP8304 450p	2.00MHz 250p 2.45760MHz 250p	2x25 Way	350p	2000
7407 27p 7408 16p	74285 200p 74290 200p	74LS273 70p 74LS279 45p	8039 <b>850p</b> 8080A <b>350p</b>	4027-3 <b>300</b> p 4044-45 <b>450</b> p	DS8832 250p DS8833 225p	3.276MHz 150p 3.5795MHz 100p	1x43 Way	260p	2000
7409 <b>15р</b> 7410 <b>12р</b>	74293 <b>100p</b> 74298 <b>100p</b>	74LS280 250p	8085A 550p INS8060 £11	4116-15 200p 4116-20 200p 4118-3 500p	MC1488 55p MC1489 55p	4.194MHz 250p	2x43 Way	450p	_
7411 <b>20</b> p 7412 <b>20</b> p	74365 <b>40p</b>	74LS298 160p	TMS9980 £20 Z80 370p	4118-4 <b>450</b> p 4164-2 <b>900</b> p	MC3418 960p MC3446 300p	6.0MHz 150p 6.144MHz 150p	1x77 Way	700p	-
7413 <b>22</b> p 7414 <b>32</b> p	74367 <b>40</b> p	74LS323 250p	Z80B <b>£16</b>	5101 <b>300</b> p 6116P-3 <b>800</b> p	MC3480 850p MC4024 325p	7.0MHz 150p 7.168MHz 200p	EUROCO	NNECTO	RS
7416 <b>25</b> p 7417 <b>25</b> p	74390 <b>100p</b>	74LS348 150p	SUPPORT DEVICES	6116LP-3 £10 6514-45 400p	MC4044 325p MM58174 £12	8.00MHz 175p 8.86MHz 175p		PLUGSO	DCKET
7420 <b>16</b> p 7421 <b>20</b> p	74490 <b>120</b> p	74LS365 32p	3242 <b>800</b> p	7489 <b>210p</b> 745189 <b>325</b> p	ULN2004A 100p 75017 160p	10.7MHz 250p 15.0MHz 350p	DIN41617 31W	ay 160p	160p
7422 <b>22</b> p 7423 <b>22</b> p	74LS SERIES	74LS308 50p	6522 500p	74S201 <b>350</b> p 74S289 <b>325</b> p	75110 <b>160</b> p 75112 <b>160</b> p	16.00MHz 250p 18.00MHz 200p	DIN41012	2000	100p
7426 <b>30</b> p 7427 <b>25</b> p	74LS00 11p 74LS01 12p	74LS374 80p 74LS375 50p	6551 <b>700p</b> 6821 <b>160p</b>	ROMs/PROMs	75114 <b>160</b> p 75115 <b>160</b> p	18 423MHz <b>250</b> p 19.968MHz <b>390</b> p	DILLEA		4000
7428 <b>28</b> p 7430 <b>15</b> p	74LS02 12p	74LS377 70p 74LS378 60p	6845 <b>£10</b> 6847 <b>£10</b>	74S188 325p 74S287 308p	75150P 140p 75154 140p 75192 220p	26.690MHz 300p 27.145MHz 250p	14 pip 50p	24 pip	1000
7432 <b>25</b> p	74LS04 12p	74LS390 55p 74LS393 60p	6850 <b>180</b> p 6852 <b>370</b> p	74S288 226p 74S387 325p	75324 <b>375</b> p 75361 <b>150</b> p	48.0MHz 300p	16 pin 60p	24 pin 40 pin	275p
7435 <b>27</b> p 7437 <b>27</b> p	74LS08 14p	74LS399 200p 74LS445 110p	68/5 600p 8154 960p 8155 900p	74S471 650p 74S473 850p	75363 <b>150</b> p 75365 <b>150</b> p	116.0MHz 350p	LD. CO	NNECTOF	3S
7440 <b>17</b> p	74LS10 15p	74LS540 135p 74LS541 135p	8205 <b>220</b> p 8212 <b>180</b> p	745570 650p 745571 650p	75451/2 <b>72p</b> 75453/4 <b>72p</b>	KEYBOARD ENCODER	HEADE	R SOCKET	EDGE
7441 70p 7442A 50p	74LS11 15p 74LS12 15p	74LS640 200p 74LS641 200p	8216 <b>180</b> p 8224 <b>250</b> p	74S573 £12.50p	75491/2 70p 8T26 120p	AY 52376 700p 74C922 500p	PLUG	, oo on Li	CONN
7445 60p 7446A 93p	74LS13 25p 74LS14 45p	74LS642 200p	8226 <b>260</b> p 8228 <b>250</b> p	EPROMs 17020 500p	8T95 140p 8T97 140p	74C923 500p	10 Way 90p	90p	-
7447A <b>45</b> p 7450 <b>17</b> p	74LS15 30p 74LS20 15p	74LS644 250p	8243 460p 8250 850p	2708 <b>300p</b> 2716(.5V) <b>300p</b>	81LS95 90p 81LS96 90p	6MHz UHF 375p	26 Way 200p	200p	390p
7451 <b>17</b> p 7453 <b>17</b> p	74LS21 15p 74LS22 15p	74LS668 200p	8253 800p 8255 350p	2516(.5V) <b>300p</b> 2532 <b>600p</b>	81LS97 90p 81LS98 90p	CRT CONTROLLER	34 Way 240p	240p	450p
7454 <b>17</b> p 7460 <b>17</b> p	74LS26 15p 74LS27 18p	74LS670 170p	8257 800p 8259 800p	2732 600p 2564 £25	9602 <b>220</b> p 9637AP <b>160</b> p	COM5037 £18 SEE93634 £8	40 Way 270p	270p	
7470 <b>36</b> p 7472 <b>30</b> p	74LS28 18p 74LS30 14p	74S SERIES	8279 <b>950</b> p TMS9918 <b>£60</b>	UARTs	ZN425E-8 360p ZN426E-8 350p ZN427E-8 650p	TMS9927 £18 6845 £10	50 Way 310p	310p	
7473 <b>30</b> p 7474 <b>23</b> p	74LS32 14p 74LS33 16p	74S00 60p 74S02 60p	Z80PIO 300p Z80APIO 350p	AY-3-1015P 300p AY-5-1013P 300p	ZN428E-8 500p	6847 <b>£10</b> 9365 <b>£60</b>	HEADERS V		FRS
7476 <b>30</b> p	74LS37 16p	74S04 60p	Z80ADART 800p	TR1602 480p	DISC CONTROL	DIL SWITCHES	14 Way 130n	24 Way	200n
7483A 45p	74LS42 40p	74508 <b>75</b> p	Z80S10-1 £20	CHARACTER	FD1771 £20 FD1791 £30	6Way 105p 8Way 120p	16 Way 175p	40 Way	300p
7485 <b>20p</b>	74LS51 15p	74510 <b>60p</b>	PROG. SOUND GENERATOR	GENERATORS	FD1793 £32 FD1795 £35	10Way 150p		,	ecop
7490A <b>30</b> p	74LS73 75p	74S20 60p	AY3-8910 700p AY3-8912 650p	RO-3-2513LC 700p SN74S262AN £10	FD1797 £37 WD1691 £15	24 Pin £6	IDC RIBB	ON CABL	.ES
7491 <b>30</b> p	74LS75 28p	74532 <b>90</b> p 74537 <b>90</b> p		WETO DU TEVAC	WD2143 £5.50	40 Pin £11	10 Way 65p	26 Way	160p
7493A <b>30</b> p 7494 <b>40</b> p	74LS76 20p 74LS83 45p	74574 90p 74585 300p	WIRE WRAP SOL	KETS BY TEAAS	TEXAS	SUCKETS BY	14 Way 90p	34 Way	240p
7495A <b>50p</b> 7496 <b>45p</b>	74LS85 55p 74LS86 16p	74S86 180p 74S112 90p	8 pin 25p 18 pi 14 pin 35p 20 pi	n 50p 24 pin 70p n 60p 28 pin 80p	8 pin 9p 18 pin 1 14 pin 10p 20 pin 1	16p 24 pin 24p 18p 28 pin 26p	20 Way 120p	40 Way	200p
7497 <b>120</b> p 74100 <b>85</b> p	74LS90 35p 74LS92 40p	74S113 <b>90</b> p 74S114 <b>90</b> p	16 pin <b>40p</b> 22 pi	n 65p 40 pin 100p	16 pin <b>11p</b> 22 pin 2	22p 40 pin 30p	20 000 1400	JO VVUy	0000
74107 <b>130</b> p 74109 <b>140</b> p	74LS93 35p 74LS95 45p	74S124 <b>300</b> p 74S132 <b>160</b> p			0.11		UND TO YOUR 7	290/21 DI LI	PELAV
74116 60p 74118 75p	74LS96 110p 74LS107 45p	74S133 <b>75</b> p 74S138 <b>225</b> p	TWO BO	ARD HARDWA	RE INTERFACI	E CO	NTROL AND LIGH	IT DETECTI	ON
74119 <b>90</b> p 74120 <b>70</b> p	74LS109 30p 74LS112 34p	74S139 <b>225p</b> 74S157 <b>250p</b>	DECODING E	OARD plugs in	nto UK 101/OH		+ 7X80/81 USE	R PORT	-
74121 <b>27</b> p 74122 <b>45</b> p	74LS113 30p 74LS114 30p	745163 <b>300</b> p 745174 <b>250</b> p	of decoded lin	es for interfaces	(inc. full decodir	ariety ng for (a	is described in "P.C.W	." Oct/Nov '8	1)
74123 <b>40</b> p 74125 <b>40</b> p	74LS122 42p 74LS123 50p	74S175 320p 74S188 350p	AY3-8910/12	PSG) and a 40-	pin socket for fu	urther Port modul	e plugs directly into ZX	80or 81 to prov	ide 8 input
74128 <b>40p</b> 74132 <b>30p</b>	74LS124 120p 74LS125 30p	74S189 350p 74S194 350p	ANALOGUE E	BOARD plugs in	to decoding boa	and to photocells,	joy-sticks etc., and c	ontrol of up to	o 8 relays.
74136 <b>32</b> p 74141 <b>65</b> p	74LS126 30p 74LS132 45p	74S241 <b>400</b> p 74S260 <b>70</b> p	provide D/A c	converter, 8-cha	nnel multiplexed	A/D Also 7-segi	ment displays or LED buzzers may be direct	lamps may be v connected to	b used and o the port.
74142 <b>200</b> p 74145 <b>50</b> p	74LS133 30p 74LS136 30p	74S261 300p 74S262 £10	converter AY3	a and counting	functions, plus	Variable tor	ne audio output may be	produced. The	e port is ac-
74147 <b>100</b> p 74148 <b>75</b> p	74LS138 34p 74LS139 36p	74S287 350p 74S288 350p	port. Kit £39.9	<b>15.</b>	i anotiono, piac	Ready Built	E Tested £14.95.	commands.	
74150 60p 74151A 45p	74LS145 75p 74LS147 160p	74S373 <b>400p</b> 74S374 <b>400p</b>	Reprint of 'P.t	z.' articles £1.50	+ large SAE.	Reprint from	m PCW Oct/Nov £1 +	large S.A.E.	
74153 <b>45</b> p 74154 <b>60</b> p	74LS148 90p 74LS151 30p	74S471 <b>650</b> p 74S474 <b>400</b> p				ATOM SO	FTWARE		
74155 <b>50</b> p 74156 <b>50</b> p	74LS153 40p 74LS154 200p	74S571 900p 74S573 900p		ACORN AT	MO	Fr. Machine	7.00 3.50 U\	ERASERS	
74159 100p 74160 60p	74LS155 40p 74LS156 40p	74C SERIES	A personal compute UHF modulator for	r supplied with full si connection to a do	ze QWERTY Keyboard mestic TV. Basic unit	t is 2K Breakout	3.50 UV113 (6 EPI	ROM)	42.00
74161 <b>60</b> p 74162 <b>60</b> p	74LS157 35p 74LS158 36p	74C00 28p	Built & Tested £13	spandable to 12K +	12K.	Pinball UFO Bombe	3.80 UV140 (up to r 3.50 UV141 (as UV	14 EPROM) /140 but with tin	61.50 ner) 78.00
74163 <b>60</b> p 74164 <b>50</b> p	74LS160 40p 74LS161 40p	74C08 28p	Fully expanded £18 Power Supply 5v 1.	5 P&P £2.50 .8A £10.20 + £1.20	P&P	SOFTY	PROM PROGRAMM	ER & ROMU	LATOR
74165 <b>55</b> p 74166 <b>70</b> p	74LS162 40p 74LS163 40p	74C10 260 74C14 900	4K Floating Point R	OM 6 £20. 1K RAN	(2x2114 Low Power)	5V Kit MK II (For pro	ogramming 2708/TMS 271 programming 2516/2716/2	6) £120 PSU £25 532/2732) Built i	P&P £2 n PSU £169
74170 <b>140</b> p 74173 <b>65</b> p	74LS164 45p 74LS165 100p	74C42 95p	£87.50 Ready Bui	t & Tested £95.00 Pl	P £1.50.	P&P £2.00	MEMORY EXPAN	SION PCR	
74174 60p 74175 60p	74LS166 90p 74LS170 90p	74C73 57p	TOOLDOX HUM 124	.50 send SAE for det	ans.	Low Price ve	ersatile system for ATOM	, UK101 or Sup	erboard. 8K
74176 <b>50</b> p 74177 <b>70</b> p	74LS173 70p 74LS174 60p	74C74 59p 74C76 57p	2x32Way Plug	ATOM CONNEC £3.00	TORS Skt 4.00	RAM (2114) (6116) giving	+ four 24 pin sockets for (a) 8K RAM + 16K EPRON	EPROMs or 2K S 1 or (b) 16K Static	Static RAMs RAM. Fully
74178 <b>100</b> p 74180 <b>50</b> p	74LS175 50p 74LS181 140p	74C85 134p 74C90 99p	26Way Plug 10Way Plug	£3.50 £2.20	Skt 2.65 Skt 1.50	£11.50. (For )	decoded layout. Interfacir Atom 5K + up to 13K EPI	ig instructions su ROM or 13K RAM	pplied. PCB
74182A <b>130</b> p 74182A <b>90</b> p	74LS190 50p 74LS191 50p	74C107 127p			VOLT	AGE REGULATORS			
74184A <b>90</b> p 74185 <b>120</b> p	74LS192 50p 74LS193 60p	74C157 229p	* SPECIA	L OFFERS	* 1A + 1 5v 780	ve -ve 5 50p 7905 5	5p Linear ICs,	CMOS, Opto	Devices,
74186 500p 74188 325p	74LS194 40p 74LS195 50p	74C161 115p 74C162 115p	2114L 450nS	95p 90p	85p 15v 781	2 50p 7912 5 5 50p 7915 5	5p Iransistors, bes, Test Ins	Protoboards, I struments, PCE	Logic Pro- Bs, Solder-
74190 <b>50p</b> 74191 <b>50p</b>	74LS196 60p 74LS197 65p	74C163 115p	2114L 200nS	100p 95p	90p 24v 782 00p LM323K	4 55p 7924 6 3A +ve5V £5	00 ing Irons, 1 Belays Bo	Nire Wrapping	g Access,
74192 50p 74193 50p	74LS221 60p 74LS240 80p	74C173 93p 74C174 93p	4116 200nS	75p 70p	65p 78H05KC 78P05 10	5A + ve5V £5 A + ve5V-20V £6	.50 Devices, M	icroprocessors	Applica-
74194 <b>70p</b>	74LS241 80p	74C175 99p	6116-3 150nS	660p 600p 5	75p 78HGKC	5A + ve5-20V £6	.00 tions etc.	_	
TEC	NI INIA		TIO	ITO					

MAIL ORDERS TO: 17 BURNLEY ROAD, LONDON NW10 1ED SHOPS AT: 15 BURNLEY ROAD, LONDON NW10 (Tel: 01-452 1500, 01-450 6597. Telex: 922800) 305, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON W2 Tel: 01-723 0233 PLEASE ADD 40p P&P & 15% VAT (Export no VAT) Government, Colleges, etc. ORDERS WELCOME BARCLAY & ACCESS CARDS ACCEPTED. SEND SAE FOR DETAILED PRICE LIST.



#### ARE KNIGHTS MAD? - SHARP MZ80B £899 Dear Microfrans,

At a recent Sharp Dealers meeting it was suggested that Knights were made to sell the MZ-80B at £899. Only one dealer supported us by indicating that he too wanted to cut the price - the other 70 plus wanted to get the full £1045 + VAT. OK I confess I'm mad. Mad enough to sell the MZ-80B for £899. Mad enough to have written our KNIGHT COMMANDER for the B (it adds renumber, trace, dump variables, single step etc to Basic). Mad enough to have written a B assembler and 100 other programs for the MZ-80B. Mad enough to be just back from our second visit to Japan in six months thus ensuring our customers have exclusive Sharp items. Mad enough to sell the MZ-80K with 48K RAM, Basic and Pascal for £345 or at £399 with BASIC, PASCAL, FORTRAN, FORTH, and Machine code languages. Mad enough to have sold Sharp for eight years and never ever to have charged for any servicing to any of our Sharp customers

Write for our latest price lists, software catalogue and a copy of our latest newsletter which details the new single floppy, the PC1510 hand held micro and colour printer plus all the latest news from Japan which the saner dealers are still waiting to hear about. Happy computing, from Graham Knight.

**KNIGHTS TV AND COMPUTERS, 108 Rosemount** Place, Aberdeen. Telephone 0224 630526.

	**********	
	Ž A & F SOFTWARE *	
	FOR ATOM USERS	-
	Real Time Games	
GO100	POLECAT: Avoid being eaten by the Polecat searching the maze	
GO101	for your 5K Text 6K Graphics EARLY WARNING: Destroy the attacking ICBM's using a realistic radar display & intercept missiles. 48 levels: Sound: Score &	£4.95
GO102	Screen Counters 4K Text 6K Graphics. <b>MINEFIELD:</b> Watch out for chain-reactions as you clear the mines with your tank. Each mission becomes harder! Sound: Score 8	£4.95
GO103	High Score: 5K Text ½ K Graphics <b>TANGLED</b> : Challenge your friend or the atom to this game, the more you score the harder you find the game; 4 Skill Levels:	£4.95
EO200	Individual & Highest Scores Displayed 5K Text ½ K Graphics TIME TUTOR: Teach your children the time the modern way, the program randomly selects a time and displays it on a standard clock face, responding to the students input telling the correct time if the	£3.95
DO100 DO105 DO106	student is wrong makes learning fun: Score: 5K Text ½K Graphics. Polecat/Early Warning Minefield/Tangled. Polecat/Early Warning/Minefield	£3.95 £8.50 £7.50 £10.00
DO107 TO101	All four Games for only Pack of 10 Personal Computing Cassettes	£12.00 £7.95
We	pay 25% royalties on your programs - Phone	for
	details. An an an an an an im an an an an an an an an	
To: A	&F Software, 10 Wilpshire Ave., Longsight,	
Manc	hester M12 5TL.	Ì
Please	e supply	
I encle	ose cheque/P.O. for	
Please	e debit my Access/Barclaycard No	
Signa	ture	
Name	:	
Addre	ss:	
	Tel. No:	
Credit despat	card orders telephone 061-248-7195. Orders no ched within 72 hours. Company Reg. No. 2771093.	ormally

### ZX81 HEWSON CONSULTANTS ZX81 £4.25

#### **HINTS AND TIPS for the ZX81**

"Good value and quite fascinating... a very inexpensive way of acquiring months of programming experience" YOUR COMPUTER

months of programming experience" YOUR COMPUTER "Excellent...very good value for money" SYNC Saving Space...Understanding the Display File...Covering ZX80 Programs...Chaining Programs (pass data between programs, call subroutines from cassette, establish data files)... Machine Code programs (write, load, edit, save and debug machine code). Boutines and programs are excittened liberally thereafter the text of Routines and programs are scattered liberally throughout the text and the final chapter consists of twelve useful, interesting and entertaining program

#### **16K RAM PACK**

£37.50

A Top Quality add-on 16K dynamic memory specially designed for the ZX81. Simply plugs into the port at the back of your Sinclair. Can be used in conjunction with the ZX printer. Neatly packaged in a black plastic shell to match your ZX81. Incredible value, why pay more? **Z80 OP CODES** 

#### £1.45

A must for the beginner and the experienced programmer alike. This handy ready reckoner lists all 600 plus Z80 machine code instructions in decimal and hexadecimal with their mnemonics. Each Op code is succinctly explained and cross-referenced. Supplied in a protective transparent wallet for easy reference and durability

#### 48K RAM

£148.35

£3.75

Are you finding 16K of memory is just not enough, do you wish to write programs with large Arrays? Yes! Then this is what you have been looking for the 48K RAM (made by Memotech). Up to 15K of Basic program area and 32K of Variable area (includes those big Arrays). Comes with its own built in power supply and can be used in conjunction with the ZX printer.

#### STATISTICS 1K

#### Three programs on the one cassette.

- 1) i) Prints the current mean and standard deviation after each value is entered.
- i) Regression prints the current mean and standard deviation of the y and x values and the intercept and slope of the regression line.
  iii) Trend prints the current mean and standard deviation of the x and y values and the intercept and slope of the trend line.
  2) CHI SQUARED TEST prints the current value of the chi squared trends in the constraints and the current value of the chi squared trends in the current because the current value of the chi squared trends in the current value of the chi squared tr
- statistic and the current sample size. 3) GRAPH PLOT plots a graph of data entered from the keyboard.

#### **SPACE INTRUDERS 16K SOFTWARE**

f4.95 40 alien ships in each squadron. All action display. Automatic option, the machine plays itself, can you do better? Written in machine code for super fast fun. Squadron after squadron attack your position. Three laser bases. Full score display



£6.50

£3.75

£3.75

#### **PROGRAMMERS TOOLKIT**

Are you writing your own programs for your ZX81? Then use our TOOLKIT to do the donkey work. Copy into RAM before you start work and then you will have it at your fingertips. Comprehensive LINE RENUMBER including GOSUBs and GOTOs; LOAD, EDIT and RUN machine code programs; INSPECT the ZX81 system routines; COPY them into RAM and PATCH and/or EXTEND them; FIND a given piece of Paris aged and PATCH and/or EXTEND them; FIND a given piece of Basic code and REPLACE all occurrences of it; move blocks of Basic lines EDIT

#### LANGUAGE DICTIONARY

Now you can construct your own English/French, English/Anything dictionary with our LANGUAGE DICTIONARY. UPDATE the entries, SEARCH for a word, CREATE a new dictionary and SAVE it on tape all with the same fully-detailed program £3.95

#### **MINI SPACE INTRUDERS 1K SOFTWARE**

An incredibly fast moving game. Dodge left and right to avoid the falling missiles. Fire salvo after salvo at the attacking alien squadron. More aliens join the squadron all the time. Count how many laser bases you lose before you have cut them down.

#### PLANET LANDER

- Four programs on one cassette 1) Planet lander burn your fuel wisely to make a safe landing. If you are careless you could run out of fuel and crash, or hit the surface too hard and be smashed.
- 2) Space docking Dock your spacecraft with the space station, watching your fuel and speed all the time so as not to crash, or go drifting off into space.
  3) Stopwatch Measure elapsed time with stopwatch.
- 4) Clock Watch time pass on your Sinclair

#### Send SAE for full catalogue;

Cheque with order or quote Access or Barclaycard number to: HEWSON CONSULTANTS Dept CT, 7 Grahame Close, Blewbury, Oxon OX11 9QE. TEL: (0235) 850075.

#### J D Lee and T D Lee

### Print giant characters with this utility. The routines to actually generate the correct shapes are also of use on their own for producing other shapes.

program is described here which will print a message in the form of a poster on a teleprinter type roll of paper. The size of the characters may be selected by the user and considerable care has been taken to produce well formed and easy to read characters. The program is written in Microsoft BASIC-80, but special features have been avoided as far as possible to enable its easy implementation using other versions of BASIC. The program occupies 14K of disc space when saved in ASCII form under CP/M, but this can be greatly reduced by removing REM statements, omiting the word LET and reducing the number of spaces. It is interesting to note that the same program stored under North Star BASIC occupies only 101/2K!

#### **Character Generation**

Most characters may be formed from a 5 x 3 rectangular matrix. At first sight this is a very small matrix, since video displays and dot matrix printers commonly use a matrix of 7 x 5; often 9 x 7 and sometimes an even larger matrix. The program achieves good character resolution because it has the option of partially filling a matrix element whereas a video display or printer must either totally fill or leave a matrix element completely blank since a dot must be either present or absent.

The program assumes that the printer types 10 characters per inch horizontally and six lines per inch vertically. To obtain a character L inches high and R inches wide, each element in the matrix will contain 2L by 2R printed characters.



Using these elements, a large number of characters can be printed. For example the letter H



In a similar way the letters A, C, E, F, I, J, L, O, P, T and U can be printed. Note that many characters use the same matrix elements in a row, for example row 1 of H is the same as row 3 of H, and row 2 of T etc. Rather than write the same lines of code in many places, a set of 14 subroutines have been produced to print various combinations of matrix elements, see Fig. 1.

#### The Rectangular Routines

Many characters can be printed by using just three subroutine calls. For example, H is printed by going to subroutines 3730,4330 and 3730 in turn and T is printed by the subroutines 4380,3730 and 4380. While a great deal can be accomplished using these 14 rectangular subroutines, the exclusive use of rectangular characters causes ambiguity between certain pairs of characters such as D and 0, B and 8 or S and 5. To improve the look of characters and to provide better discrimination between ambiguous pairs, some characters are tapered (rounded). One subroutine tapers the left-hand side of a character and a second subroutine tapers the right-hand side.

#### The Tapering Subroutines

The two tapering subroutines are considerably more complex than the rectangular subroutines, and they have four input parameters B1, B2, B3 and B4. By varying the values of these four parameters a wide range of different tapers can be produced. The right-hand tapering subroutine (lines 4430-4800) is shown in Fig. 2.

The parameters B1, B2, B3 and B4 are used in a smilar way in both tapering subroutines, and their functions are:

B1 This is the number of humps which, by default, is set to 1 but has







THESE ARE THE CHARACTERS THAT I CAN PRINT: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 0123456789.:!?'#+-=/\()[] TYPE HEIGHT AND WIDTH OF CHARACTERS IN INCHES 7 4.3

POSTERS

HOW MANY INCHES GAP DO YOU WANT AT THE LEFT HAND SIDE

TYPE THE MESSAGE FOR THE POSTER ? POSTER

a value of 2 for the double hump in B, 3 and 8.

- B2 This defines how far to indent the hump, and is zero by default but has the value of 4L for P, 2 and ?.
- B3 This specifies the size of the hump (s). The actual size of a hump is 5L + B3.

B4 This indicates whether a onetailed or a two-tailed hump is required.

By default a two-tailed hump is drawn (B4 = 2), but for J and U a one-tailed hump is required (B4 = 1).

Because of the default values, only the parameters which are underlined need setting before the tapering subroutines are called.

The left-hand tapering subroutines (lines 4820-5050) are shown in Fig. 3.

0 2

0 <u>-6L 1</u>

0 1

0 <u>-5L</u> 2

DOWNHILL SUBBOUTINE

0 2

0

0

The parameters B1, B2 and B4 are exactly the same as for the righthand subroutine. However, B3 is different — it still defines the hump size, but hump size = 10L + B3 in the left-hand subroutine.

#### **Diagonal Subroutines**

The sixteen subroutines described so far do not allow for the printing of diagonal lines, which are needed for the letters K, M, N, V, W, X, Y and Z. A subroutine at lines



W1 = 1

W1 = 0(MORN)





**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

W1 = 0

(V OR W)

5070-5280 prints an 'uphill' diagonal, and a subroutine at lines 5300-5490 prints a 'downhill' diagonal. These two subroutines have a single parameter W1 which specifies whether the whole of the diagonal or only half of the diagonal is printed, see Fig. 4.

Use of these two subroutines allows the letters M, N, V and W to be printed, but does not allow the printing of K, X, Y or Z.

A separate section of code (lines 2390-2540) is used to produce the letter X, and the same code is used to produce the second half of the letter K as well as / and  $\$ .



The remaining characters which involve diagonals are the letters Y and Z and the digit 7. Special routines have been written for these characters. The two remaining letters are C and R. The latter cannot be produced from the existing subroutines satisfactorily, and hence has been coded separately (lines 2000-2200). Whilst most of letter C can be produced by the subroutines, an extra three lines of code (lines 1100-1120) have been added to curve the righthand edge of the letter. The remaining digits 2 and 4 each have special routines (lines 3010-3080 print the left part of digit 2 and lines 3200-3300 print the left part of digit 4).

#### Improving Character Shape

All of the capital letters can now be produced, but some can be improved by simple alterations to the program. Consider the letter E.





Either of the above could be used, but changing the lengths of the horizontal limbs improves the appearance.



This is achieved by letting the 14 rectangular subroutines print a variable number of lines of output rather than always printing the same number of lines C. (Note that C depends on the width of the characters in inches and C = 2R.) Before each rectangular subroutine is called, the variable A is set to the number of lines of output required. Thus to print E in the final improved form:

```
set A = C and call
subroutine 3730
then
set A = \frac{4}{3}C and call
subroutine 3930
and finally
set A = \frac{2}{3}C and call
subroutine 4080.
```

The letter F can be improved in an analogous manner. An extension of this technique is used to improve the letter G as shown below:



A consequence of this improvement is that the characters need not be three elements wide, and some characters may be printed wider than others. Thus when the 'width' of characters is specified at the beginning of a run, this is an average width and some characters will be printed wider and others narrower.

#### Characters Which May Be Printed

The program will print 52 characters. These are:

```
the capital letters A to Z
the digits 0 to 9
and space . : ! ? ' \# + - =
/ \ () [ ]
```

The lower case letters are not implemented because g j p q and y have descenders (go below the line), and the same applies to commas and semicolons. Double quotation marks are not implemented because they would interfere with string handling in BASIC. A challenge for enthusiasts is to implement \* and  $\pounds$ .

#### **Character Handling**

The program makes extensive use of strings and follows the conventions used in Microsoft BASIC, namely that character strings are not declared in DIMension statements and sub-strings are obtained using LEFT\$, RIGHT\$ and MID\$. Some versions of BASIC require that character strings be DIMensioned, and when using such a BASIC an extra line must be added to the program:

> 15 DIM C\$(52), B\$(80), D\$(1), G\$(8), M\$(16), L\$(40), K\$(80)

Such versions of BASIC require a change to the sub-stringing in lines 280 and 420, and for example MID\$ (C\$, A(K), 1) should be replaced by C\$(A(K), A(K)) in line 420, and similar changes made to line 280.

C\$	This contains a list of all the
	characters that the program can
	print. If new characters are
	implemented, they must be added
	to the string in line 40.
B\$	This is used to store the message
	which will be printed as the poster.
D\$	This is a string containing just one
	character — the one currently
	being printed.
G\$	This is used to store the current
	character L times
M\$	This is used to store the current
	character 2L times
L\$	This is used to store the current
	character 5L times

#### COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982

(where L is the height of the characters in inches).

- K\$ This is used to print the letter X.
- L Stores the height (in inches) of the characters to be printed.
- R Stores the width (in inches) of the characters to be printed.
- C(=2R) This is the number of printer lines per matrix element.
- S This is the number of inches gap at the left side of the poster multiplied by 10.
- A The number of lines to print in a rectangular subroutine. This is used in improving the shapes of characters.
- K This denotes which character in the message to be printed is currently being printed, eg when K = 3 the third character is being printed.

- character of C\$ is B
- A(2) = 1 since the first character

of C\$ is A A(3) = 4 since the fourth character

of C\$ is D

Thus the array A() is a numerical representation of the message in B\$.

- B1, B2, These are parameters for the
- B3, B4 tapering subroutines. W1 This is the parameter used for the diagonal subroutines.

Table 1. Major variables and their functions within the program.

#### **Running The Program**

The program prints a heading and then types a list of the characters which may be used. The program then requests the height and width in inches of characters to be printed. The user types these two numbers separated by a comma, and then presses RETURN. It is recommended that the values chosen are multiples of half an inch, and that the height is slightly more than the width. The height is checked to ensure that it is less than or equal to eight inches — the width of a normal teleprinter roll. The program then requests the gap to be left at the left hand side (in inches). A further check is made to ensure that the size of characters plus gap will fit on the paper. Finally the user is asked to type in the message to be printed. The program checks that all of the characters can be recognised by the program before

#### **Modifications**

starting to print the poster.

To get the program running under North Star BASIC, strings must be DIMensioned and the substring functions altered as previously mentioned. In addition, the word THEN in line 280 must be changed to THEN EXIT and the GOTO in line 320 must be replaced by EXIT.

For users of XITAN disc BASIC, as used on the RML 380Z, a CLEAR statement must be added. Typically this would be 5 CLEAR 1000.

# Program Listing

600 ON A(K) - 9 GOTO 1560, 1630, 1690, 1750, 1750, 1810, 1840, 1880, 1970
610 REM \*\*\*\* S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, SPACE S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, 2830, 2970
620 ON A(K) - 18 GOTO 3420, 2230, 1570, 2290, 2340, 2390, 2570, 2830, 2970
630 REM \*\*\*\* 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 10 DIM A(80) 20 PRINT TAB(20); "POSTER" 30 PRINT TAB(20); "=====" 40 LET C\$ ="ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTJVWXYZ 0123456789.:!?'\$+-=/\()[]" 50 PRINT 60 PRINT "THESE ARE THE CHARACTERS THAT I CAN PRINT:" 70 PRINT C\$ 60 70 80 

 630 REN \*\*\*\*
 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

 6, 7, 8
 640 ON A(K) - 27 GOTO 1810, 1530, 3010, 3140, 3200, 3360,

 3450, 3480, 3620
 9, ., ., 1, 2, ', #, +, 

 650 REM \*\*\*\*
 9, ., ., 1, 2, ', #, +, 

 660 ON A(K) - 36 GOTO 3670, 1720, 880, 700, 730, 2260, 910, 770, 810

 670 REM \*\*\*\*
 =, /, N, (0, 7), 1260, 910, 770, 810

 670 REM \*\*\*\*
 =, /, N, (0, 1), 150, 1240

 690 REM \*\*\* PRINT 1
 1

 700 GOSUB 3830
 700

 80 PRINT 90 PRINT "TYPE HEIGHT AND WIDTH OF CHARACTERS IN INCHES" 100 INPUT L, R 101 INPUT L, R 110 IF L <= 8 THEN 140 120 PRINT "CHOOSE SMALLER LETTERS" 130 GOTO 90 130 GOTO 90 140 LET C = R \* 2 150 PRINT 160 PRINT "HOW MANY INCHES GAP DO YOU WANT AT THE LEFT HAND SIDE" 700 GOSUB 3830 710 GOTO 390 720 REM \*\*\* PRINT ? 730 GOSUB 3880 740 LET A = C \* .5 750 GOTO 1850 760 REM \*\*\* PRINT + 770 GOSUB 4330 780 GOSUB 3980 170 INPUT S 170 INFUT S 180 IF S + L <= 8 THEN 220 190 PRINT "CHOOSE A SMALLER GAP OR SWALLER CHARACTERS" 200 PRINT "GAP + CHARACTER HEIGHT MUST BE LESS THAN 8 INCHES" 190 PRINT "CHOOSE A SMALLER GAP OR SHALLER CHARAC 200 PRINT "GAP + CHARACTER HEIGHT MUST BE LESS TH 210 GOTO 80 220 LET S = 10 \* S 230 PRINT  $\frac{1}{5}$ 240 PRINT "TYPE THE MESSAGE FOR THE POSTER" 250 INPUT BS 260 FOR V = 1 TO LEN(B\$) 270 FOR L1 = 1 TO LEN(C\$) 270 FOR L1 = 1 TO LEN(C\$, L1, 1) THEN 330 290 NEXT L1 300 PRINT "CHARACTER NOT RECOGNISED" 300 GOTO 250 330 LET A(V) = L1 340 NEXT V 350 LET A (V) = L1 340 NEXT V 350 LET A = 0 360 GOSUB 5510 390 IF K = LEN(B\$) THEN 5550 400 LET A = 4 \* C 370 LET A = 2 \* .5 + 1 400 FOR X = 1 TO L 450 LET A = C \* .5 + 1 400 GOSUB 5510 490 LET A = C 500 LET M\$ = G\$ + G\$ 510 LET L\$ = M\$ + M\$ + G\$ 520 IF A(K) > 45 THEN 680 540 IF A(K) > 27 THEN 640 550 IF A(K) > 18 THEN 620 570 REM \*\*\*\* A, B, C, D, E, F, 580 ON A(K) GOTO 990, 1020, 1050, 1150, 1270, 1344 590 REM \*\*\*\* J, K, L, M, N, O, GOTO 80 770 GOSUB 4330 780 GOSUB 3980 790 GOTO 820 800 REM \*\*\* PRINT -810 LET A = C \* 2 820 GOSUB 4330 820 GOSUB 4330 830 GOTO 390 840 REH \*\*\* PRINT = 850 LET A = 2 \* C 860 GOTO 960 870 REM \*\*\* PRINT : 880 GOSUB 4030 990 GOTO 390 900 REM \*\*\* PRINT # 910 LET A = C \* 2 / 3 920 GOSUB 4130 930 GOSUB 3730 940 GOSUB 3730 950 GOSUB 4130 960 GOSUB 4130 970 GOTO 390 980 REM \*\*\* PRINT A 990 GOSUB 3730 990 GOSUB 3730 1000 GOTO 3700 1010 REM \*\*\* PRINT B 1020 GOSUB 3730 1030 GOTO 3170 1040 REH \*\*\* PRINT C, ( 1050 GOSUB 4820 1060 LET A = C \* .75 1070 GOSUB 4080 1080 IF D\$ = "(" THEN 390 1090 COSUB 4000 1090 GOSUB 4080 1100 FOR X = 1 TO C / 2 
 STO
 REM
 \*\*\*\*
 A,
 B,
 C,
 D,
 E,
 F,
 G,
 H,
 I

 580
 ON A(K)
 GOTO
 990,
 1020,
 1050,
 1150,
 1270,
 1340,
 1400,
 1500,
 1530

 590
 REM
 \*\*\*\*
 J,
 K,
 L,
 M,
 N,
 O,
 P,
 Q,
 R
 1110 PRINT TAB(S + X); M\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L - X); M\$ 1120 NEXT X

```
1130 GOTO 390

1140 REM *** PRINT D, [

1150 GOSUB 3730

1160 GOTO 1190

1170 REM ***PRINT )

1180 LET A = C * .75

1190 GOSUB 4080

1200 IF DS = "[" THEN 390

1210 LET B3 = 5 * L

1220 GOTO 3390

1230 REM *** PRINT ]

1240 GOSUB 4080

1250 GOTO 1530

1260 REM ***PRINT E

1270 GOSUB 3730
      1200 REM ***PRINT E
1270 GOSUB 3730
1280 LET A = C * 4 / 3
1290 GOSUB 3930
1300 LET A = C - INT(C / 3)
1310 GOSUB 4080
      1310 GOSUB 4080

1320 GOTO 390

1330 REN ***PRINT F

1340 GOSUB 3730

1350 LET A = C * 4 / 3

1360 GOSUB 4180

1370 LET A = C - INT(C / 3)

1380 GOTO 2260

1390 REN ***PRINT G
  1380 GOTO 2260

1390 REN ***PRINT G

1400 GOSUB 4820

1410 LET A = .75 * C

1420 GOSUB 4080

1430 LET A = C - INT(.75 * C)

1440 GOSUB 3930

1450 LET A = C * .75

1460 GOSUB 3780

1470 LET A = C - INT (.75 * C)

1480 GOTO 820

1490 REM ***PRINT H

1500 GOSUB 3730

1510 GOSUB 4330

1520 REM *** PRINT I, 1

1530 GOSUB 4330

1520 REM *** PRINT I, 1

1530 GOSUB 4330

1550 REM *** PRINT J, U

1560 LET B3 = -6 * L

1570 LET B4 = 1

1580 GOSUB 4230

1600 LET B4 = 1

1590 GOSUB 4230

1600 LET B4 = 1

1590 GOSUB 4230

1600 LET B4 = 1
  1580 GOSUB 4220

1590 GOSUB 4230

1600 LET B4 = 1

1610 GOTO 1210

1620 REM ***PRINT K

1630 GOSUB 3730

1640 LET X1 = 3.5 * L + .5

1650 LET X2 = 10 * L

1660 LET X3 = (X2 - X1) / (2 * C - 1)

1670 GOTO 2420

1680 REM ***PRINT L

1690 GOSUB 3730

1700 LET A = 2 * C

1710 REM ***PRINT M

1720 GOSUB 4230

1730 GOTO 390

1740 REM ***PRINT M

1750 GOSUB 5300

1770 IF DS = "N" THEN 1530

1780 GOSUB 530

1790 GOTO 1530

1800 REM *** PRINT O, 0

1810 GOSUB 4820

1820 GOTO 1190
      1820 GOTO 1190
1830 REM ***PRINT P
1840 GOSUB 3730
1850 GOSUB 4180
2200 NEXT X
2210 GOTO 390
2220 REM ***PRINT T
2230 GOSUB 4380
```

```
2240 GOSUB 3730
2250 REM ***PRINT
2260 GOSUB 4380
2270 GOTO 390
2280 REM ***PRINT
2290 GOSUB 5300
                2300 LET W1 = 0
2310 GOSUB 5070
2320 GOTO 390
2330 REM ***PRINT W
         2340 GOSUB 5300

2350 LET W1 = 1

2360 GOSUB 5070

2370 GOTO 2290

2380 REM *** PRINT X, /, \

2390 LET X1 = 1 - 3 * L

2400 LET X2 = 10 * L

2410 LET X2 = (X2 - X1) / (4 * C - 1)

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 FOR X = X1 TO X2 STEP X3

2420 
                2340 GOSUB 5300
         2500 GOTO 2520

2510 LET K$ = K$ + D$

2520 NENT Y

2530 PRINT TAB(S); K$

2540 NENT X

2550 GOTO 390

2560 REM ***PRINT Y

2570 FOR X = 10 * L - 1 TO 3 * L STEP (1 - 7 * L) / (1.5 * A - 1)

2580 PR X = 10 * L - 1 TO 3 * L STEP (1 - 7 * L) / (1.5 * A - 1)

2580 PR X = 10 * L - 1 TO 3 * L STEP (1 - 7 * L) / (1.5 * A - 1)

2600 LET K2 = 4 * L + INT(X)

2610 GOTO 2660

2620 PRINT TAB(S + INT(X));

2630 LET K2 = 4 * L

2640 IF 4 * L < 10 * L - INT(X) THEN 2660

2650 DET K2 = 10 * L - INT(X)

2660 GOSUB 5460

2670 PRINT
                2670 PRINT
         2670 PRINT

2680 NEXT X

2690 FOR X = 3 * L TO 10 * L - 1 STEP (7 * L - 1) / (1.5 * A - 1)

2700 IF X > (16 * L - 1) / 3 THEN 2740

2710 PRINT TAB(S);

2720 LET K2 = X + 4 * L

2730 GOTO 2780

2740 PRINT TAB(S + X);

2750 LET K2 = 4 * L

2760 IF 4 * L < 10 * L - INT(X) THEN 2780

2770 LET K2 = 10 * L - INT(X)

2780 GOSUB 5460

2790 PRINT
2770 LET K2 = 10 * L - INT(X)

2780 GOSUB 5460

2790 PRINT

2800 NEXT X

2810 GOTO 390

2820 REM ***PRINT Z

2830 FOR X = 0 TO L * 7 STEP L * 7 / (C * 3)

2840 PRINT TAB(S); M$;

2850 IF X <= 2 * L THEN 2870

2860 PRINT TAB(S) = INT(X));

2870 LET K2 = 3 * L

2880 IF K2 <= L + INT(X) THEN 2900

2890 LET K2 = L + INT(X) THEN 2900

2900 IF K2 <= L + INT(X) THEN 2920

2910 LET K2 = 8 * L - INT(X) THEN 2920

2920 GOSUB 5460

2930 PRINT TAB(S + 8 * L); MS

2940 NEXT X

2950 GOTO 390

2960 REM *** PRINT SPACE

2970 LET K2 = 6 * L - INT(X)

3000 REM *** PRINT 2

3010 FOR X = C / 2 TO -C / 2 + 1 STEP -1

3020 PRINT TAB(S);

3030 LET K2 = 6 * L - INT(X)

3040 IF INT(X) > 0 THEN 3060

3050 LET K2 = 6 * L

3060 GOSUB 5460

3070 PRINT TAB(S + K2 + 2 * L); M$

3060 GOSUB 5460

3070 PRINT TAB(S + K2 + 2 * L); M$

3080 NEXT X

3090 GOSUB 3930

3100 LET B2 = 4 * L

3110 LET B3 = L

3120 GOTO 3390

3130 REM *** PRINT 3

3140 LET A = C * 4 / 3

3170 LET B1 = 2

3180 GOTO 3300

3190 REM *** PRINT 4

3200 FOR X = -T OL X * A STEP L * 5 / INT(7 *
       3170 LET B1 = 2

3180 GOTO 3380

3190 REM *** PRINT 4

3200 FOR X = -L TO L * 4 STEP L * 5 / INT(7 * A / 4)

3210 PRINT TAB(S + 3 * L); MS;

3220 IF X < 2 * L THEN 3240

3230 PRINT TAB(S + X + 3 * L);

3240 IF X < 2 * L THEN 3270

3250 PRINT M$; G$

3260 GOTO 3300

3270 LET K2 = X + L

3280 GOSUB 5460

3290 PRINT
           3290 PRINT
       3290 PRINT
3300 NEXT X
3310 GOSUB 3730
3320 LET A = C * .5
3330 GOSUB 4280
3340 GOTO 390
3350 REM *** PRINT 5
```

3360 GOSUB 3830

# POSTERS

3370 LET B3 = L
3380 GOSUB 3930
3390 GOSUB 4430
3400 GOTO 390
3410 REM \*\*\* PRINT S
3420 LET B2 = 4 \* L
3430 LET B3 = -B2
3440 REM \*\*\* PRINT 6
3450 GOSUB 4420
3460 GOTO 3370
3470 REM \*\*\* PRINT 7
3400 FOR X = -3 \* L + 1 TO B \* L STEP (11 \* L - 1) / (3 \* A)
3400 LET K2 = 3 \* L
3500 IF X <= 0 THEN 3530
3510 PRINT TAB(S + INT(X));
3520 GOTO 3550
3510 PRINT TAB(S);
3540 LET K2 = X + 3 \* L
3550 IF INT(X) <= 5 \* L THEN 3570
3560 LET K2 = 8 \* L - INT(X)
3570 GOSUB 5460
3500 PRINT TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$
3590 NEXT X
3600 GOTO 390
3610 REM \*\*\* PRINT 8
3620 LET B3 = -5 \* L
3640 GOSUB 4420
3660 GOTO 3170
3660 REM \*\*\* PRINT 9
3670 LET B3 = -B2
3690 GOSUB 4420
3700 GOSUB 4420
3710 GOSUB 4420
3720 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*!\*\*!\*\*!\*\*!
3736 FOR X = 1 TO A
3740 PRINT TAB(S); L\$
3750 NEXT X
3760 RETURN
3770 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*!\*\*! !\*\*!</pre> 

 3750
 PRINT TABLES; Las

 3750
 NEWT X

 3760
 RETURN

 3770
 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*!\*! !\*\*!

 3780
 FOR X = 1 TO A

 3790
 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; G\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$

 5/90 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; G\$; TAB(S + 8 - L); H\$ 3800 NEXT X 3810 RETURN 3820 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*! !\*\*!\*\*! 3830 FOR X = 1 TO A 3840 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$ 3850 NEXT X 3840 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$
3850 NEXT X
3860 RETURN
3870 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT 1\*\*! \*!\*! 1\*\*!
3860 FOR X = 1 TO A
3890 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 3 \* L); M\$; G\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); H\$
3910 NEXT X
3910 RETURN
3920 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*! 1\*\*! 1\*\*!
3930 FOR X = 1 TO A
3940 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); M\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$
3950 NEXT X
3960 RETURN
3970 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT ! !\*\*!\*! 1
3980 FOR X = 1 TO A
3990 PRINT TAB(S + 2 \* L); G\$; L\$
4000 NEXT X
4010 RETURN
4020 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*! 1\*\*! 1
4030 FOR X = 1 TO A
4040 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); M\$
4050 NEXT X
4060 RETURN
4070 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*! 1 ! !\*\*!
4080 FOR X = 1 TO A
4090 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); M\$
4000 NEXT X
4000 RETURN
4070 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*! ! ! !\*\*!
4080 FOR X = 1 TO A
4090 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$
4100 NEXT X
4090 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$
4100 NEXT X 40080 FOR X = 1 TO A 4090 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$ 4100 NEXT X 4110 RETURN 4120 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT ! !\*\*! ! !\*\*! ! 4130 FOR X = 1 TO A 4140 PRINT TAB(S + 2 \* L); M\$; TAB(S + 6 \* L); M\$ 4140 PRINT TAB(S + 2 \* L); M\$; TAB(S + 6 \* L); M\$ 4150 NEXT X 4160 RETURN 4170 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT ! 1 !\*\*! !\*\*! 4180 FOR X = 1 TO A 4190 PRINT TAB(S + L \* 4); M\$; TAB(S + L \* 6); M\$ 4190 NEXT X 4210 RETURN 4220 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT !\*\*! 1 ! ! ! 4230 FOR X = 1 TO A 4240 PRINT TAB(S); M\$ 4250 NEXT X 4260 RETURN 4270 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT ! I \*!\* ! ! ! 4280 FOR X = 1 TO A 4290 PRINT TAB(S + 3 \* L); M\$ 4300 NEXT X 4310 RETURN 4320 RET M 4310 RETURN 4320 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT ! ! !\*\*! ! ! 4330 FOR X = 1 TO A 4340 PRINT TAB(S + 4 \* L); MS 4350 FOR X = 1 (S + 4 \* L); M\$
4360 RETURN
4360 RETURN
4360 RETURN
4370 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT ! ! ! ! !\*\*!
4380 FOR X = 1 TO A
4390 PRINT TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$
4400 NEXT X
4410 RETURN
4420 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE FOR RIGHT-HAND TAPERING OF CHARACTERS
4430 FOR X = 1 TO C / 2
4440 IF D\$ = "5" THEN 4560
4450 IF D\$ = "6" THEN 4560
4460 IF D\$ = "2" THEN 4560
4470 IF D\$ = "2" THEN 4540
4480 IF D\$ = "7" THEN 4520
4490 IF D\$ = "P" THEN 4520

4500 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; L\$ 4510 GOTO 4570 4520 PRINT TAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$ 4530 GOTO 4570 4540 PRINT TAB(S); M\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$ 4550 GOTO 4570 4560 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; G\$; TAB(S + 8 \* L); M\$ 4570 NEVT \* **4** J560 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; G\$; TAB(S + 4 **4** 560 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; G\$; TAB(S + 4 **4** 570 NEXT X **4** 580 FOR X = 1 TO C - INT(C / 2) **4** 590 FP GS  $\times 2^{2}$  THEN 4610 **4** 600 PRINT TAB(S + X + B2); **4** 610 PRINT TAB(S + X + B2); **4** 620 LET K2 = L \* 5 - B4 \* X + B3 **4** 630 GOSUB 5460 **4** 640 IF B1 = 1 THEN 4700 **4** 650 PRINT TAB(L \* 5 + S + X); **4** 660 GOSUB 5460 **4** 670 IF D\$ = "5" THEN 4700 **4** 680 IF D\$ = "5" THEN 4700 **4** 680 IF D\$ = "5" THEN 4700 **4** 690 IF D\$  $\times 5^{2}$  S" THEN 4740 **4** 700 PRINT TAB(S + 8 \* L); **4** 730 PRINT M\$; **4** 740 PRINT 4720 PRINT 1AB; 4730 PRINT M\$; 4740 PRINT 4750 NEXT X 4760 LET B2 = 0 4770 LET B3 = 0 4780 LET B1 = 1 4790 LET B4 = 2 4790 LET B4 = 2 4800 RETURN 4810 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE FOR LEFT-HAND TAPERING OF CHARACTERS 4820 FOR X = C - INT(C / 2) TO 1 STEP -1 4830 IF D5 <> "S" THEM 4850 4840 PRINT TAB(S + X); MS; 4850 PRINT TAB(S + X + B2); 4860 LET K2 = 10 \* L - B4 \* X + B3 4870 GOSUB 5460 4880 IF B1 = 1 THEN 4910 4890 PRINT TAB(S + 5 \* L + X); 4900 GOSUB 5460 4910 PRINT 4900 GOSUB 5460 4910 PRINT 4920 NEXT X 4930 FOR X = 1 TO C / 2 4940 IF D\$ = "9" THEN 5030 4950 IF D\$ = "5" THEN 5010 4960 IF D\$ = "J" THEN 4990 4970 PRINT TAB(S); L\$; L\$ 4970 PRINT TAB(S); L3; L3 4980 GOTO 5040 4990 PRINT TAB(S); M5; M5 5010 PRINT TAB(S); M5; TAB(S + 4 \* L); L5; G5 5020 GOTO 5040 5010 PRINT TAB(S); N\$; TAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$ 5020 GOTO 5040 5030 PRINT TAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$ 5040 NENT XAB(S + 4 \* L); L\$; G\$ 5040 NENT X 5050 GOTO 4760 5060 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT UPHILL DIAGONAL 5070 FOR X = 0 TO L \* 10 STEP 10 \* L / INT(C \* 3 / 2) 5080 IF D\$ <> "H" THEN 5110 5090 IF X > 6 \* L THEN 5270 5100 IF X = 0 THEN 5270 5100 IF X <> 0 THEN 5140 5120 IF D\$ = "W" THEN 5270 5130 IF D\$ = "W" THEN 5270 5140 IF W1 <> 1 THEN 5160 5150 IF X > (5 \* L - .5 - 10 \* L / INT(1.5 \* C)) THEN 5270 5160 IF INT(X) > 10 \* L - 1 THEN 5190 5170 PRINT TAB(S + 10 \* L - 1); 5200 LET K2 = 5 \* L 5210 IF 5 \* L < 10 \* L - 1NT(X) THEN 5230 5220 LET K2 = 1 THEN 5250 5240 LET K2 = 1 5250 GOSUB 5460 5260 PRINT 5240 LET K2 = 1 5250 GOSUB 5460 5260 PRINT 5270 NEXT X 5280 RETURN 5290 RETURN 5290 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT DOWNHILL DIAGONAL 5300 FOR X = 10 \* L - 1 TO 0 STEP (1 - 10 \* L) / INT(1.5 \* C) 5310 IF D\$ = "N" THEN 5330 5320 IF D\$ < > "N" THEN 5350 5330 IF X > 6 \* L THEN 5430 5340 IF X = 0 THEN 5430 5350 IF W1 < > 1 THEN 5370 5360 IF X > 5 \* L - 1 THEN 5430 5370 PRINT TAB(S + INT(X)); 5380 LET K2 = 5 \* L 5390 IF 5 \* L < 10 \* L - INT(X) THEN 5410 5400 LET K2 = 10 \* L - INT(X) 5410 GOSUB 5460 5420 PRINT 5430 NEXT X 5440 RETURN 5450 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT CHARACTER D\$ K2 TIMES 5450 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT CHARACTER D\$ K2 TIMES 5460 FOR K3 = 1 TO K2 5470 PRINT D\$; 5480 NEXT K3 5490 RETURN 5500 REM \*\*\* SUBROUTINE TO PRINT BLANK LINES 5510 FOR X = 1 TO A 5510 FOR X = 1 TO A 5520 PRINT 5530 NEXT X 5540 RETURN 5550 LET A = 4 \* C 5560 GOSUB 5510 5570 PRINT "FINISHED" The complete POSTERS program. The listing has been heavily commented to aid any conversion and can be packed into show 20 if all the DEM. 5580 END into about 8K if all the REMs and LETs are ignored.



Combine accurate flight characteristics with the best in animation graphics and you'll have SubLOGIC's

**T80-FS1 Flight Simulator** 

SubLOGIC's T80-FS1 is the smooth, realistic simulator that gives you a real-time, 3-D, out-of-the-cockpit view of flight.

Thanks to fast animation and accurate representation of flight, the non-pilot can now learn basic flight control, including take-offs and landings! And experienced pilots will recognize how thoroughly they can explore the aircraft's characteristics.

Once you've acquired flight proficiency, you can engage in the exciting British Ace 3-D Aerial Battle Game included in the package. Destroy the enemy's fuel depot while evading enemy fighters.

Computer and aviation experts call the T80-FS1 a marvel of modern technology. You'll simply call it fantastic!

- **Special Features:**
- 3 frame-per-second flicker free animation
- Maximum transfer keyboard input Constant feedback cassette loader
- Hardware Requirements:
- Radio Shack TRS-80, Level 1 or 2 16K memory
- Nothing else!
- Only INCLUDING VAT POST & PACKING. SEND £1.00 FOR

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF OVER 200 TRS-80 PROGRAMS.



APPLICATIONS 42A CHURCH STREET, CAVERSHAM, READING, RG4 8AU, ENGLAND. TEL: (0734) 470425

MICROCOMPUTER

for the TRS-80



MC1489	monito	ry and su	pport
Nic 1488 Mic 14412 1702 2101 2102 2111 2112 2114 2141 2144 2518 2518 (5v) 2532 2538 2532 2532 2532 2532 2532 2532	85 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	7 45262 745267 745287 745287 745287 745278 8128 8128 8128 8128 8128 8128 8128 8	pport 9.560 2.100 4.955 10.955 1.355 1.355 1.355 3.950 3.950 3.950 5.2020 11.150 1.155 1.355 3.950 5.050 11.150 5.050 11.150 5.000 1.150 5.000 1.150 5.000 1.150 5.000 1.000 5.0000 5.000 5.00000 5.00000 5.0000 5.0000 5.00000 5.00000 5.00000 5.00000 5.00000 5.00000 5.000000 5.000000 5.00000000
S	OFT	DISK	E
ò	N 8 5	WITH ANUAL Available " IBM for % for TU & TRITE	MAN on mat & SCAN ON
O TCL SO TCL Disc TCL Pas	FTWAI Basic cal	WITH ANUAL Available IBM for BM for V for TU & TRITE	MAN e on mat & SCAN ON
TCL SO TCL Disc TCL Pas MICRO Basic - 80 Basic - 80 Bas	FTWAI Basic cal SOFT mpiler	WITH ANUAL Available "IBM for 'IBM for	MAN e on mat & SCAN ON 255/£9 120/£9 35/£15 35/£15 35/£15 15/£10 25/£15
TCL SO TCL Disc TCL Pass MICRO Basice 80 Basice Co Fortran-8 Cobol-80 Edit 80 Macro 80 MiCRO Word St Word St Word St Word St Data Sta	FTWAI Basic cal SOFT mpiler 30 ) PRO ar ar/Mail- r aster	WITH   AANUAL Available "IBM forn & TRITI & for TU & fore	MAN e on mat & SCAN ON 255/£9 120/£9 25/£15 25/£15 25/£15 15/£10 75/£10 25/£15 15/£15 15/£15
TCL SO TCL Dist TCL Pas MICRO: Basic-80 Basic Co Fortran-6 Cobol-80 Edit 80 MiCRO Word St Word-St Word-St Word-ML DIGITAL	Basic cal SOFT mpiler 30 PRO ar aster L RESE 2	WITH   ANUAL Available "IBM for" & for TU & fore	MAN 2 on mat & SCAN ON 255/£9 120/£9 35/£15 35/£15 35/£15 15/£10 15
TCL SO TCL Dist TCL Pas MICRO Basic-80 Basic-80 Basic Co Fortran-5 Cobol-80 Edt 80 Macro 80 Macro 80 Macro 80 Mord St, Word-St, Word-St, Data Sta Word-ML DIGITAI CP/M 2- Mac SID OTHER: GENERA SUPER 5 C BASIC Z80 Dev ZSID	A 8 5 FTWAI C Basic ccal SOFT mpiler. 30 0 PRO ar ar/Mailer aster L RESE 2 2 	WITH   ANUAL Available "IBM for" & for TU & for	MAN 9 on mate & 55/£19 120/£9 120/£9 120/£9 120/£9 120/£9 120/£19 15/£15 15

# DMPUTER SYSTE

£299 £499 £999 £1449

CAN

BASED M SYSTEM

# Z80 based S100 Computer

All Tuscans have built-in expansion interface, full RS232 serial I/O. Spare parallel output port (Centronics) IEEE 8BIT S100 expansion. Powerful Z80 processor and are expandable to full CP/M system.

#### **DESIGNED & BUILT IN BRITAIN**

16K Tuscan starter kit (inc. P.S.U. & keybd)	
24K single drive CP/M system (assembled)	
60K twin drive CP/M business system	

Also available withdouble sided drives for 8" and 51/4" systems. The Tuscan builds to meet all requirements, 5 spare S100 slots for your plug in boards. Full details on the Tuscan and peripherals is given in our new computer systems catalogue Software catalogue. also see our



,, per 10..... C12 Data Cassettes

VISA



LABYRINTH (12K, F.P., BASIC, G.R. Mod 2A, sound) High-resolution colour graphics (also diffective in Black & White) make this 30 maze program one of the basis warsons available To help you find your way through the bewildering array of corridors of the 30 x 15 call in the harder game option. This may show only the portions of the maxe which you have explored Your fast is to find your way to the transure room at the centre of the maxe and then escape through the avit finds things more difficult, several monaters including the directed Minoteuri are loose in the maze, and you will have to fight your way was them The types of monsters present, and their weapons can be altered by the user. If required

REQUIRES THE FLOATING POINT ROM £7.00

BUG-BUTE

LUNAR LANDER (12K, BASIC & s.c, Gr. Mod4) LUNAN LANDEN ITAK, BASIC B LC, UK, MODEN A highly addicine arcade sity program. A rugged lunar landscape is drawn out and you have to attempt to land your craft safety on the filar areas, by varging the thrust of your main & steering rockets. If you succeed, the ship lates of , and you have to try to land it again, under takes of , and you have to the heaps of rubble.

On screen readout of fuel and score. Several skill levels A record is kept of the high score. If you are a sufficiently expert pilot, you will be rewarded with extra ships. Definately a cut above the average lunar lander!!

£5.50

B

7

Б

5

Ĥ Ξ

2

2 1

£ 1 £ 1 £ £ 1 £ £

TARTEAT

ABCDEFGH THE PROGRAM YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR Fantastic machine code chess game for the 12K Atom. Features Include: split screen high res. + alphanumerics); many levels of play; casting 6 en passant; computer plays black or white. Supplied on cassette with instructions. PRICE ONLY E9.00

DON'T FORGET - OUR PRICES INCLUDE VAT & POSTAGE

GOLF (6K, F.P., BASIC)

GOLF (FeK, F.P., BASIC) An 18 hole, par 72 course, complete with fairways, rough, bunkers, treas, streams & greens. Skill and careful club selection are required to get round with a good score. To make things more difficult, you have to specify a fault in your game, which the program will reproduce, and your landicap. At the and of the round the program produes your scorecard for the round A highly entertaining program, which is likely to have you up late into the night straining for a parl

REQUIRES THE FLOATING POINT ROM £5.00

VISA

98-100 THE ALBANY, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL L3 9EP





A full-feature version of the popular "Puckman" arcade game for the UNEXPANDED VIC. Written entirely in machinecode for fast action. SUPPLIED ON CASSETTE @ £7.00

### VICGAMMON

Standard Backgammon game for the VIC with 3K expansion. Rapid computer responses. Instructions on how to play are included. SUPPLIED ON CASSETTE @ £7.00

More VIC software will be available by the time you read this. Phone 051 227 2642 for details. Generous DEALER DISCOUNTS available - phone Dave on 051 227 2299 for details.







# ACORN ATOM SOFTWARE HESS



#### FLIGHT SIMULATION PROGRAM FOR THE 12K ATOM

PROGRAM FOR THE 12K ATOM Written for Bup-brub by 3 747 pilot. Accurate simulation of a 747's cockplt display (airspeed, attitude, rate of climb, attitude, fiaps, etc., and graphic display of horizontai situation and attitude); allows you to guide your craft to the landing strip. On making your final approach the display changes to a high-resolution 3D representation of the runway coming up to meet you. A real test of akil. Finding the runway is quite a challenge — landing safely is even more difficult. If you succeed, you are avarded a skill rating and the chance to take off and try again. REQUIRES FLOATING POINT ROM PRICE ONLY 28.00

#### BACKGAMMON (7K, basic)

The program draws out a representation of a backgamman board and allows you to play the standard game against the computer Playing instructions are not included, buil if you can't alleady play the game, there are several boards available to teach you, and the Alom makes an ideal, and the standard playing strength gainst playing strength gainst.

Computer responses are rapid (approximately 10 seconds) and the program will not accept illegal moves. Dice throwing is controlled by the computer. £7.00

# ALL OUR PRICES ARE INCLUSIVEI Please cross cheques /POsE make them payable to "Bug byte". Payment may be made by Access or Barclaycard, and there is a 24hr enswering service on 061 227 2642

GENEROUS DISCOUNT AVAILABLE FOR DEALERS - PHONE FOR DETAILS



Another great adventure game from Bug-byte for the 16K ZX81. Another great adventure game from Bug-byte for the 16K ZX81. This time, you are the president of a small state. The object of the game is to avoid revolution, escape assassination attempts, and maintain your popularity, while managing the secret police and army, and maintaining a secure economy. This is a very complex simulation, utilising the whole 16K, and the cassette comes with an 8-page booklet giving full instructions and hints on how to survive and hints on how to survive.

Can you stand stand up to the pressures of life as a dictator, and prevent unrest from spreading before it's too late?

PRICE £9.00

# CONSTELLATION

Turn your ZX81 into a telescope! This program will produce a simulation of the night sky as seen from any chosen point on earth at any time this century. You can point your "telescope" in any direction, move it up, down, left and right, zoom in or pull out, and display the stars by magnitude or constellation. PRICE £8.00

#### OTHER ZX81 SOFTWARE FROM OUR RANGE :-

ZXAS assembler	£5.00		TNVADERS	F4 00
ZXDB disassembler/debug	£6.50		3D OXO & MARS	S RESCUE
MULTIFILE filing system	217.50		-	£4.50
THE DAMSEL & THE BEAST	£6.50		VIEWTEXT	£7.00
STARTREK	£5.00	NOTE:	all require 1	RAM pack
ACCESS/BARCLAYCARD orde	rs accept	ted on	051 227 2642	(24 hrs)

98-100 THE ALBANY. OLD HALL STREET,

#### COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982

#### Dear Sir,

Might I make a couple of suggestions which would help me in using your published listings.

You sometimes print zero and the letter O such that they appear the same. When you are using the zero would it not be possible to use the slashed form, Ø?

The second suggestion concerns the use of a leading zero in decimal numbers such as .325, in poor print it is easy to miss the and 0.325 would be more easily recognised.

Yours faithfully A Robinson BFP0 40

(\* We are now using the slashed zero exclusively in our printed listings and avoiding the use of 0 as a variable wherever possible. Your comment on leading zeros is guite valid and we'll see what we can do about that, we had hoped that the print guality was good enough! Ed. \*)

#### Dear Sir,

If any of your readers with Acorn ATOMs live in the Manchester area they may be interested to hear of the formation of the Acorn ATOM Users Group (North) which meets fornightly at the Abraham Moss Centre, Crescent Road, Salford on Tuesdays between 7.00 and 9.00 pm.

> Yours faithfully John Ashurst 20 Verdure Close Failsworth Manchester.

#### Dear Sir,

I would be grateful if you could mention that the Mid Kent TRS-80 Users Club has been formed at the address given below.

Meetings will be held fortnightly and owners or potential owners of TRS/Video Genie systems are welcome. Further details can be obtained from either Tim Shepherd or myself at Kent Micro Services, 53 High Street, Maidstone, Kent. Yours faithfully Mike Marriott

#### Dear Sir,

I read with interest your survey of school computer usage and noted the omission of a mention for the Devon schools using the Apple. While not being a complete convert to the Apple or for that matter to any other particular machine as far as education is concerned, I feel that the Apple was played down slightly. Scotland as a whole is attempting to standardise on Apple and some good software is being produced for school's use.

> Yours sincerely, Mike Boston Priory High School Exeter

(\* While being grateful for your observations, I must point out that this survey was done independently through the various education authorities. Several teachers have commented that the machine they use is not noted in the tables — this is because the relevant authority either didn't bother to include it in their reply or because the system has been purchased with private funds and is thus outside their knowledge. We have certainly not played down any particular system; to have done so would have destroyed any point to the article! If any of the authorities who failed to notify us of their choice of computer wish to update this, then we'll be only too pleased to extend our coverage. Ed. \*)

Your readers may be interested to

note the formation of the Furness

meeting place in Dalton-in-Furness

and would welcome anyone of any

Details of venue and times can

age interested in the computing

be obtained by contacting the

between the hours of 6pm - 7pm

below by letter or telephone

24 Rusland Crescent

Computer Club. We have a

world as a hobby.

weekday evenings.

A H Gay

Ulverston

Cumbria

LA12 9LX

0229-52854

Yours faithfully

Dear Sir,

# PRINTOUT

#### Dear Sir,

D S Peckett's article in the December 1981 issue of Computing Today about making music with a TRS-80 or Video Genie is very interesting, but he overlooks an important point. If you have a cassette recorder, as all TRS-80 owners certainly have, it is not necessary to modify your television or to buy an external amplifier.

A reasonable sound output can be obtained from the loudspeaker of the cassette recorder by removing the cassette and the EAR jackplug, plugging the AUX jack plug into the larger MIC jacksocket, turning up the volume setting and pressing the PLAY key.

By the way, if there are any other TRS-80 users in the Gutersloh area of West Germany, I would be interested to hear from them.

Yours sincerely, Jim Bartholomew Officers' Mess RAF Gutersloh BAFPO 47

(\* Your comment brought a frown of worry to several brows, we were under the impression that we *had* made this point clear in the second paragraph but a quick re-read of the article reveals that it is not as clear as it should be. Apologies to anyone who's been confused and thank you Mr Bartholomew for pointing this out. Ed. \*)

#### Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if you would publish details of the Scottish Amateur Computer Society (SACS) meetings in your PRINTOUT section

SACS meets at 7.30 pm on the first Wenesday of every month at the Claremount Hotel, Claremount Crescent, Edinburgh. Each meeting includes a talk on some aspect of hardware or software, or equipment demonstrations provided by local dealers. Education sessions are provided, covering introductions to computing, BASIC and Assembler programming, hardware and software design techniques, etc.

Members are encouraged to bring their systems to meetings. Machines regularly on show include NASCOM, Apple, PET, Tangerine and SuperBrain. Visitors are always welcome at these meetings. For further details, contact the secretary —

Pete Lindsay (Top right Flat) 1 Lower Gilmore Place Edinburgh In addition to regular SACS

activities, we are participating in the BBC Computer Literacy Project Referral Service. Yours sincerely W Davidson (Publicity Secretary)

Dear Sir,

In K Davies' 'Cross Hatcher' program in your December issue there is a misprint in Line 230. It should be:

230 DRAW XMAX/2,0 XMAX/2, YMAX 15

OK it's only a comma instead of a full stop, but as the DAI gives one trailing zero in floating point mode, it is relevant.

Despite this, I am very pleased to see another DAI program and wish we could see a few more for this somewhat neglected machine.

> Yours sincerely Dave Atherton Manchester



More software for this colourful system please

#### Dear Sir,

I recently read the very good review of the new Tandy Line Printer VII in your January '82 issue. I would, however, like to correct the author on a couple of points which could otherwise be misleading. Contrary to the author's belief that the printer does not accept a form feed command, when hooked to a TRS-80 the statement 'LPRINT CHR\$(11)' will cause the printer to advance the paper to the top of the next form. As this is not mentioned in the literature accompanying the printer this slight error can be forgiven. Not so for the next point though. The author states that on the printer he tested, the printout was blurred slightly. However, my printer does not suffer from such afflictions and produces what I can only call very acceptable characters. To prove this I have used the printer to produce this letter and can only presume the author had a bad specimen. Also, having used the printer for some time now I can affirm that the marks left on the paper due to the proximity of the ribbon do in fact cease after a short 'running in' period and are nothing to worry about.

I hope that this letter will correct any prospective purchasers of a Line Printer VII and that should they buy one of these excellent machines and enjoy many trouble-free years of printing with it. Thank you. Yours faithfully

S Rainey Lancashire

(\* Thank you for your comments, Mr Rainey. A couple of other points have come to light since our review was published; the price is now £239 including VAT and apparently the printer can be used in connection with the High-Res graphics add-on that Tandy are now offering for the Model 1 at £169. This modification is essentially a ROM upgrade and takes no user memory, it also includes the lower case mod that was previously available separately. Ed. \*)

Dear Sir, The 6th Form 'A' Level Group of our school is currently working on

# PRINTOUT

a network system for CBM 4032 micros. At present, we have successfully programmed (in BASIC) and implemented a system to allow keyboard conversation between two CBM's using a connector (constructed by ourselves) for use with the Parallel User Port.

Anyone wanting further information (ie how to construct the connector and documentation of our two-way PET-Talker) should write to the address given below.

Also, it would be appreciated if anyone who has done, or attempted to do, a similar system would write to use with their ideas.

Yours faithfully Upper 6th Form 'A' Level Group. J Cantrill N Dutton S Hancock N Hudson A Lakin N West Computer Studies Dept. The Pingle School Swadlincote Burton-on-Trent Staffs DE11 OQA.

Dear Sir,

The Manpower Society is intending, next September, to organise a conference on Computing Personnel Records, especially Microcomputerisation. As part of that process, they have asked me to survey the packages available on the market. Could I enlist your support in any of the following:-

a) finding any exisiting reviews of this area;

b) obtaining a list of software companies who manufacture such software;

c) obtaining any evaluation data available on these packages.

I would be grateful for any help you or any of your readers could offer.

Yours faithfully

P W Hare 10 Grasmere Gardens Redbridge Essex 1G4 5LF

(\* If any readers have experience with any of the systems mentioned then I'm sure Mr Hare would be grateful for your comments. Ed \*)

# THE SHARP MZ-80K HAS GOT IT ALL

SHARPSHARPSHARPSHAR

SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARF

SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARP SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARP

SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARP

SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARF

SHARPSHARPSHARPSHARI HARPSHARPSHARPSHAR CUADDCHARDCU

HA

STOP PRESS ... NOW AVAILABLE **BASIC COMPILER** PASCAL (CASSETTE BASED) DOUBLE PRECISION DISC BASIC FDOS INCLUDES EDITOR AND **Z-80 ASSEMBLER** 

Since its introduction the Sharp MZ-80K has proved to be one of the most successful and versatile microcomputer systems around Sharp now have a comprehensive range of products ready to make the powerful MZ-80K with its

Printer and Disc Drives even more adaptable

Products include: - Universal Interface Card, Machine Language and Z-80 Assembler packages, CP/M\* plus a comprehensive range of software

You'll find all the help and advice you need about the MZ-80K at your Specialist Sharp Dealer in the list below. \* Trade mark of Digital Research Ltd.



AVON BCG Computer Systems Ltd.,

AVON BCG Computer Systems Ltd., Bristol Tel: 0272 425338 Decimal Business M/Cs Ltd., Bristol Tel: 0272 249591 Target Electronics, Bristol Tel: 0272 249196 BERKSHRE Computer 100, Bray, Tel: 0628 35619 Newbear Computing Store Ltd., Newbury, Tel: 0633 30505 BIRMINGCHAM Canden Electronics, Small Heath Tel: 021 773 8240 Electronic Business Systems Ltd., Birmingham Tel: 021 384 2513 Jax Rest Ltd., Birmingham Tel: 021 384 2513 Jax Rest Ltd., Birmingham Zeb: 021 30505 Hewbear Computing Store Ltd., Birmingham B26. Tel: 021 707 7170 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE Curry's Microsystems, High Wycombe Tel: 0494 40262 Interface Components Ltd., Amersham. Tel: 02403 22307 CAMBRIDGE The Avery Computing Co Ltd., Bar Hill. Tel: 0954 80991 CHESHIRE Belard Electronics Ltd., Chester. Fel: 0244 380123 Charlesworth of Crewe Ltd., Crewe Tel: 0270 56342 Chandos Products, New Mills Tel: New Mills 44344 CR Technical Services, Chester Tel: 0244 317549 Fletcher Worthington Ltd., Hale: Tel: 061 928 8928 CHESHIRE

Holdene Limited, Wilmslow Tel 0625 529586 Newbear Computing Store Ltd., Stockport Tel: 061 491 2290 Ors Group Ltd., Warmgton. Tel: 0925 67411 Sumlock Software, Warmgton Tel: 0925 574593 Valmigion Re 02504939 Hunting Computer Services Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees Tel: 0642 769709 Intex Datalog Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees Tel: 0642 781193 DERBYSHIRE Malison Electronics Ltd., Derby Tel: 0323 280066 DEVÓN Plymouth Computers, Plymouth Computer Services Compu CLEVELAND Darlington. Tel: 0325 69540 ESSEX Prorole Ltd., Westcliff-on-Sea. Tel: 0702 335298 Wilding Office Equipment, Ulford. Tel: 01 514 1525 Southampton: let: 0703 36740 HEREFORD Market Logic Ltd., Little Dewchurch. Tel: 0432 70279

HUMBERSIDE Commercial Systems Ltd., Hull Tel 0482 20022 Silicon Chip Centre, Grimsby, Tel: 0472 45353 KENT Technolink Europa Ltd., Tunbridge Vvells Tel: 0892 32116 Video Services (Bromley) Ltd., Bromley Tel: 01 460 8833 LANCASHIRE Nelson Computer Services, Rawtenstall Tel: 0706 L29125 Sumita Electronics Ltd., Preston Tel: 0772 51686

LEICESTERSHIRE LEICESTERSHIRE Gilbert Computers, Lubenham Tel: 0858 65894 G.W. Cowling Ltd., Leicester Computing Centre, Leicester Computing Centre, Leicester Tel: 0533 556268 Mays Hi-F, Leicester Tel: 0533 22212 LINCOLNSHIRE Howes Elect & Autom. Servs., Lincoln Tel: 0522 32379 Z.R. Business Consultants, Lincoln Tel: 0522 31621 LONDON Lincoln. Tel: 0522 31621 LONDON Bridgewater Accounting, Whetstone. Tel. 01 446 0320 Whetstone Tel. 01 446 0320 Butel-Comco Ltd., Hendon Tel. 01 202 0262 Central Calculators Ltd., London EC2 Tel. 01 729 5588 Deans, London EC2 Tel. 01 729 5588 W8 Tel: 01 937 7896 Digital Design and Development, London W1. Tel: 01 387 7388 Euro-Calc Ltd., London EC2. Tel: 01 729 4555

Henry's Radio Ltd., Henry's Radio Ltd., Tel. 01402 6822 London W2 Tel 01402 0624 Lion Computing Shops Ltd. London W1 Tel: 01 637 1601 London W1 lel: 01 637 1601 Scope Ltd., London EC2 Tel: 01 729 3035 Sumlock Bondain Ltd., London EC1 Tel: 01 253 2447 MANCHESTER MANCHESTER The Byte Shop. Manchester M1 Tel 0612364737 Electrovalue. Manchester Tel 0614324945 Sumlock Electronic Services Ltd., Manchester M3 Tel 0618344233 MERSEYSIDE Microdigital Ltd., Liverpool Tel 0512272535 NORFOLK Sumlock Bondain (East Anglia) Norwich Tel 060326259 Norwich Tel 0603 26259 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Computer Supermarket, Corby Tel. 05366 62571 HB Computers, Kettering Tel: 0536 520910 NORTHERN IRELAND Promas (UK) 

Sharptext, Dublin 2 Tel 0001 764511 Tomorrows World Ltd., Dublin 2 Tel: 0001 776861 Dublin 2 Tel 0001 776861 SCOTLAND A & G Knight. Aberdeen Tel 0224 630526 Business and Electronics M/Cs, Edinburgh Tel 031 226 5454 Micro Centre. Edinburgh Tel 031 556 7354 Micro Change, Glasgow Tel 041 554 1462 Microfath. Glasgow Tel 041554 1462 Microforth, Dunfermine Tel 0383 32071 Moray Instruments Ltd., Egun Tel 0343 3747 Pointer Business Equipment Ltd., Glasgow Tel 041 332 3621 SOMERSET Norset Office Supplies Ltd., Cheddar Tel 0934 742184 Cheddar Tel 0934 742184 SUFFOLK C.J.R. Microtek Co. Ltd., Ipswich Tel: 0473 50152 SURREY 3D Computers, Surbiton Tel: 01 337 4317 Croydon Micro, Carshalton Tel: 01 543 4290 Datalact Carshalton Tel: 01 680 3581 Crovdon Tel: 01 680 3581 Croydon Tel: 01 680 3581 Datalect, Woking Tel: 04862 25995 Microlines Ltd., Kingston Tel: 01 546 9944 R.M.B. Ltd., Croydon Tel: 01 684 1134 Croydon. Tel: 01 664 mon Saradan Electronic Services Wallington Tel: 01 669 9483

intest.

If there is no dealer in your area, or if you require

any further information write to: - Computer Division,

Sharp Electronics (UK) Ltd., Sharp House, Thorp Road,

#### SUSSEX

Newton Heath, Manchester M10 9BE

Crown Business Centre, Eastbourne Tel: 0323 639983 Gamer, Gamer, Brighton, Tel: 0273 698424 M & H Office Equipment Brighton, Tel: 0273 697231

BigHon He 0273097231 WALES Limrose Electronics Ltd., Wirexham Tel: 097 883 5555 Morriston Computer Centre, Swansea: Tel: 0792 279587 Sigma Systems Ltd., Cardiff Tel: 0222 21515 Welsh Computer Centre, Bndgend Tel: 0656 58481 WARWICKSHIRE Business & Leisure Microcomputers, WALES Microcomputers, Kenilworth. Tel: 0926 512127 Microcomputers, Keniworth. 181: 0926 512127 WILTSHIRE Everyman Computers, Westbury, Tel: 0373 823764 YORKSHIRE Bits & P.C: S Bits & P.C: S Wetherby Tel: 0337 63744 Datron Micro-Centre Ltd., Sheffield Tel: 0742 585490 Sheffield. Tel: 0742 585490 Huddersfield Computer Centre, Leeds Computer Centre, Leeds Tel 0532 458877 Omega Systems Ltd., Leeds Tel: 0532 704499 Ram Computer Services Ltd., Bradford Tel: 0274 391166 Superior Systems Ltd., Sheffield. Tel: 0742 755005

Also at selected Lasky's and Wildings Office Equipment Branches

**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 





The Advertising Standards Authority. If an advertisement is wrong, we're here to put it right. A.S.A. Ltd., Brook House.Torrington Place, London WCIE 7HN.

RS 232C Serial Interface £45.00 MARLOW SUPPLIES, REGENCY HOUSE, DEDMERE ROAD, MARLOW, BUCKS. TEL: MARLOW (06284) 74511.



### STRINGY FLOPPY ACORN ATOM & MICROTAN 65

#### \* IF YOU CAN WAIT A FEW SECONDS IT WILL SAVE YOU AT LEAST £200.

- \* Transfer rate 10000 baud (30 times faster than audio cassette)
- Uses Exatron Sensor Read/Write, a new high performance product similar to TRS-80 ESF.
- Continuous loop cartridge.
- \* Tape grade --- zero errors at 3200 fci
- Maximum capacity 120 Kbytes
- Top quality case
- Software in Read Only Memory
- EASY-TO-USE BASIC interface

### £165 including wafers & software

Order now to be ahead in the rush for our popular units. For further information - send SAE. **Terms: Payment with order** 



TOR-DATA Box 140, 423 01 Torslanda, Sweden. Exclusive TANGERINE dealer in Scandinavia.

16K RAM PACKS ONLY £35.00

ZX CHESS & ADVENTURES

option.

escape?

routine.

range below.

PROGRAMS FOR THE ZX81/80 INCLUDING

COMPUTING

**ZX CHESS I** 

reduced to: £8.00

ZX CHESS II

now only: £15.00

**ADVENTURES** 

ADVENTURE 'A',

£5.00

ADVENTURE 'B',

£7.00

ADVENTURE 'C',

£7.00

**GALAXY WARRIOR** 

MOVING

AHEAD WITH

ZX

SOFTWARE

Very popular machine code program, with six levels of play and an analysis

A new improved version, with a faster

response time, seven levels of play,

and in addition a recomended move

Exciting machine code games with

instant response, choose from the

You find yourself stranded on an alien

planet. Can you reach your ship and

In a jungle clearing you come across

an Inca temple. You must break in,

collect treasure and escape alive.

Beware. Includes a cassette save

You are unfortunate enough to be

drawn to an alien cruiser. Can you

reach the control room and free

Includes a cassette save routine.

yourself or will they get you first?

option. Unbeaten except by:



#### THE ROM-VIDEO GENIE & TRS 80 (3 ROM Models)

Are you fed up of loading a lower case drive every time you switch on? — Want your name inside our computer — Better loading (TRS80) — Sick of bouncy keyboards-s!

You need our new ROM-simply remove old-plug in new.

- 1) Firmware driver for lower case 2) Security code displays-(your name &
- post code?)-up to 21 characters 3) Improved tape loading
- Alleviates repeating characters (key bounce) 5) Checks for feature ROMS
- £14.95 + VAT + P&P (80p)

#### FEATURE ROMS £18.95 + VAT + P&P (80p) A series of ROMS starting with FEATURE 'A'

- Single keystroke commands
- e.g. Shift A Auto etc. Flashing cursor (can be toggled on/off) 2)
- Repeating characters-with delay-(toggle) 4) Machine code monitor and editor
- System load and save for backing up those system Programs -uses no RAM and so can deal with a FULL 16K program 5

#### NEW

- FEATURE 'B'-extended basic
- Merge-two basic programs to one
- 2) Renumber Screen print
- 4) Various basic tools PLUS

Plug on for feature ROMS Now you can simply plug on the back of your computer, insert ROM and away you go. VG £29.95 inc. ROM A + VAT + P&P TRS80 £34.50 + VAT + P&P (80p) 48K RAM-internal TRS80 & VG £70 + VAT + P&P (80p)

Plug in our modules. Connect three wires (VG) or five (TRS80). You are not required to piggyback chips. Keep your old RAM (or sell it!). Compatible with expansion.

#### HIGH SPEED CASSETTE

Plug onto 5700 Baud-11 times normal!! Galaxy in 17 seconds. Full load and save facilities-uses external cassette recorder -very reliable. £55 + VAT + P&P

**ELECTRIC PENCIL** (modifications) Uses no control key-works with Genie

£25.00 + VAT + P&P TELEPRINTER interface and software to drive Creed 7E. VG £35.00 + VAT

LOWER CASE HARDWARE (VG & TRS80) Unplug two IC's, plug in two modules, con-nect three wires-EASY! £19.00 + VAT + P&P

#### BOOKS 'Disassembled Handbook for TRS80"-A Self Teach-Series of Books-Written by Bob

Richardson of New York. Very well received by U.S. Reviewers, Essential Reading for TRS80, Video Genie & Radio Hams.

Vol. 1 Decoding the ROM & Calls, etc. £6.45 Vol. 2 Using Calls, to shorten programs, etc. £8.75 Vol. 3 D/A–AD, Spooling, etc. Vol. 4 Teletype, Morse Techniques Vol. 5 Voice Systems £10.50 14.50

TRA + Much else in each volume

- Various Books-Lists on application. + VG-Expansion-Disk Drives-Printers, etc. Details on application.
- Access and Barclaycard accepted.

#### General Northern Microcomputers [GNOMIC]

46 Middle Street, Blackhall, Hartlepool, Cleveland. Tel. Peterlee (0783) 863871

**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

£3.00

£3.00



**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 



# BACKNUMBERS

#### July 1980

Battle of Britain simulation, Multiple choice exam program, Address list program, Kingdoms game.

#### September 1980

Pascal overview, PC 1211 reviewed, BASIC dialects, Othello and Ski Run programs.

#### November 1980

A special graphics issue containing; Graphic Details, Interactive Graphics, Results Plotter, Space Invasion game.

#### June 1981

ZX81 reviewed, What's a Floppy Tape?, BBC BASIC specification, Bubble memories explained.

#### August 1981

Rubik's Cube simulation, DAI colour computer reviewed, Micro Assembler in BASIC, Micro sound effects unit.

#### September 1981

Football pools prediction Pt.1, Connecting a printer to your micro, VIC reviewed, Upgrading PETs to 32K, Gladiator simulation program.

#### November 1981

Adler's Alphatronic examined, Teletext explained, Speech synthesis board reviewed, New beginners guide to BASIC.

#### December 1981

Micros in the classroom, Exidy's Sorcerer revisited, DIY DOS for NASCOM, Digital 'scope simulator, Making sense out of Reverse Polish, Viewdata explained.

#### January 1982

Superbrain revisited, PC 1211 programming, Programming in the FORTH language, Tandy and Sinclair printers reviewed.

Last month's issue is still available as well but has not yet reached the end of its 'shelflife' and is not included for this reason.

If you are thinking of trying to plug some of the holes in your collection of Computing Today then some fast action is required. Stocks of past issues are running extremely low, we only have the issues shown remaining in stock. If you are missing one of these then **now** is the time to order it because the chances are that it won't be in the list next month. All backnumbers cost £1.25 each. For those of you who want copies of articles that are located in issues not available we do offer a photocopying service. Each copy costs £1.25 and information as to its title and publication date should be given. Ordering backnumbers and photocopies could hardly be easier, just fill in the coupon, cut it out and send it to the appropriate address given below.

#### Computing Today Backnumbers, 513 London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 6AR

#### Computing Today (Photocopies) 145, Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EE

Please send me the followi NAME ADDRESS	ng items:
Back issues	at £1.25 each
l enclose £	
Cheques and Postal Orders should be n	nade payable to ASP Ltd

Please send me the following items:
Photocopies ofin the
issue at £1.25 each
enclose £
cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to ASP Ltd



#### AT A GLANCE... AT A GLANCE...

3 Kings

Tel: 0253 27590.

Open: 6 days 9am-5pm. TRS80/Video Genie

peripherals at discount prices

#### COMPUTING TODAY PRESENTS YOUR OWN WHERE TO BUY IT' GUIDE.

#### AVON

**Micro**Style 29 Belvedere, Lansdown Road, Bath. Tel: 334659. Open: 6 days 9am-5pm. late night Thur 9pm.



#### BEDFORDSHIRE

**BROADWAY ELECTRONICS** 1 The Broadway, Bedford. Tel: 0234 213639. Open: 6 days 9am-5.30pm. (lunch 11.30-2.30 1/2 day Thur). We supply ACORN ATOM

computers





#### CLEVELAND

BRIERS COMPUTER SERVICES Polytechnic Bookshop (at the Poly) 1 King Edward Square, Middlesborough. Tel: 0642 242017 "Everything for the Genie computer"

#### ESSEX





LOOKING FOR MICROCOMPUTER HARDWARE OR SOFTWARE? LOOK NO FURTHER THAN COMPUTAMART!	CALL SHEILA RUTTER ON 01-437 1002 FOR YOUR BUSINESS TO BE INCLUDED.
HAMPSHIRE	
23 Cumberland         Place, S'hampton         Tel: (0703) 38740. (C.R.A. member)         Open: Mon-Sat 9.30am-5.30pm (Sat 1pm)         OSBORNE	29 Hanging Ditch, Manchester. Tel: 061 832 2269 Open: Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm. Sat 10-5. Retail and Wholesale.
HERTFORDSHIRE	LINCOLNSHIRE
ALPHA BUSINESS SYSTEMS Church St., Industrial Area, Ware. Tel: 0920-68926/7. Main Commodore Systems Dealer.	SHARP CENTRE 16 Melville Street, Lincoln. Tel: Lincoln 32379. Open: 9am-5.30pm closed Wed.
	LONDON
<b>COMPUTER PLOS</b> 47 Queens Road, Watford. Tel: 0923-33927. Open: 6 days, 9.30am-5.30pm (Sat 9am). Specialists in: Commodore, Acorn, Sharp, Texas.	Personal Computers Limited Personal EC2. Tel: (01) 626 8121. Open: Mon-Fri 9am-6pm. Retail and Wholesale.
HUMBERSIDE	MERSEYSIDE
JEL COMPUTER SERVICES 3 Kings Road, Cleethorpes DN35 0AJ Tel: 0742-693742. Consultancy and Software Services Scientific and Commercial Proprietor: James E. Latty, B.Sc., F.R.S.C.	BUG - BYIE 98-100 The Albany, Old Hall St., Liverpool 3. Tel: (051) 227 2642. Mail order (callers by appointment) ZX81, ATOM and VIC software. Retail and Wholesale.
<b>3=LINE computing</b> <b>36 Clough Road, Hull.</b> <b>Tel: 0482 445496.</b> Video Genie; TRS80 + ZX81 software Open: 6 days 9 to 5.30.	L.B. ELECTRONICS 11 Hercies Rd, Hillingdon. Tel: Uxbridge 55399 (24hr ans. service) Open: 6 days, 9.30am-6pm, (lunch 1-2.15 except Sat) Surplus equipment, memory, EPROMs etc. Also established mail order service.
LANCASHIRE	W. MIDLANDS
CTS 31/33 Church St., Littleborough. Tel: (0706) 79332/74342/73840. Open: Mon-Sat 9am-5pm. Tel: anytime. Ohio, Apple, PET + CPM machines.	CAMDEN ELECTRONICS 462 Coventry Rd, Small Heath, Birmingham. Tel: 021-7738240. Telex: 335909. Open: 6 days, 9am-5.30pm. Retail & Wholesale (C.R.A. member)
HARDEN MICROSYSTEMS 28-30 Back Lord Street, Blackpool.	(ZX80/81 Software/Hardware) 26 Spiers Close, Knowle,

Solihull B93 9ES.

16K RAM Pack – 3 weeks delivery. Disc Drive – send S.A.E. for details. Mail Order Only.



AT A GLANCE...AT A GLANCE...AT A GLANCE...AT A GLANCE...AT A GLANCE...AT A GLANCE...







**COMPUTING TODAY MARCH 1982** 

	ALGOR
Z>	PROGRAMS ON CASSETTE
Code	
1K 80/1 £3.20	Missile Launch: Shoot down the targets Maze Battle: Tactical game for 2 players Sketcher: Drawing program with repeat facility Mazer: Random maze generator
16K 80/1 ££3.20	Mines & Monsters: Narrative adventure (1-4 players) Stock Market: (1-4 players) Make your
	fortune on the Stock Exchange
1K 81/1 £3.20	Missile Launch: With moving targets Maze Battle.
	Mastermind: Crack the Micro Code
16K 81/1	Mines & Monsters: And Stock Market - £3.20
16K 81/2 £3.20	Shelob's Lair: Pictorial adventure game Ecomnomy Game: Try your hand as Prime Minister
16K 81/3 £5.00	Machine Code Service: With additional Multi-Byte Decimal, Character & Hex entry + listing. All label handling automatic. Thorough explanation.
16K 81/4 £3.20	<b>Cheops' Tomb:</b> Pictorial search for the Sarcophagus. Can you get passed the old gods whilst you yet have food & water?
	<b>Commodities Game:</b> (1-4 players) Bid for contracts of supply against your opponents.
16K 81/X	Four games for 1-4 players: Mines & Monsters, Stock Market, Economy Game, Commodites Game. Program Listings per program 1K, £0.60p each or £1.80 for 4. 16K, £1.30 per program, also available for 1K Solitaire & Hangman. Order Cassettes by code cheque or PD to:
Algor D Overseas	orders (airmail) add £2.00 (includes exchange rate).

**PARAPHYSICS JOURNAL** (Russian translations); Psychotronic Generators. Kirlianography, gravity lasers, telekinesis. Details: SAE 4 x 9". Paralab Downton, Wilts.

#### WIN THE POOLS with D S Peckett's Pools Prediction program. Our version has been improved by the original author from that published in CT Sep/Oct 81 and is available on cassette only for 16K Video Genie and TRS-80 Level II. Program and instructions £4.95 Data base tape (Optional, but holds £13.50 data on over 4500 matches) Program and DB together f17 50 All prices are fully inclusive of p&p, etc. State whether DB orders are for original or improved program. Cheque/PO with order to: Davansoft, 1 Delapoer Drive, Haverfordwest, Dyfed, SA61 1HX.

ZX81 GAMES COMPENDIUM the top selling package of 20 great 1K games £2.99. ZX81 PACK, 11 thrilling space adventures £2.69 Special Offer MASTER DECTECTIVE the 16K super sleuth game £1.49 'SCROMPROGS' SAE 1 Clockbar Ave. MILNGAVIE. G627JW.

UK101 (and enhanced SUPERBOARD) SOFTWARE ON TAPE from the guy who wrote "Le Passe-Temps" GALACTIC HITCHHIKER (8K) An adventure, all in machine code. A beautyl (£7.00 all incl.) SUPERTREK (8K) Sail boldly through the universe. zapping moving Klingons in real time. Super graphics. (£7.00). LUNAR LANDER A rea challenge. You won't get down in less than challenge. You won't get down in less than 3 hours. (£3.00) STARTREK (8K) The old favourite, beautifully presented. Not real time, but great graphics nonetheless. (£6.00). • HANGMAN Excellent graphics ... P.E. said sol (£3.00) (£3.00)
 PIRANHA Fancy your chances in a tankful? (£3.00)
 BREAKOUT A smashing version, especially on the enhanced display. (£3.00)
 LE PASE-TEMPS This is what a computer game SHOULD be like. (£3.00)
 BASIC TUTOR (8 x 4K) Everything you wanted to know but didn't know who to ask. (£12.00)
 STOCKMARKET (8K) A realistic game for 1-3 would be millionaires. (£5.50) especially on nted to would-be millionaires. (**t5.50**) Please note that these are all ORIGINAL PROGRAMS, not 101 varieties of PRINT. Available for 16x48 or 32x48 display and compatible all Monitor ROMs. Items marked "O" also available for 24x24 screen. Write to: A.Knight (Dept CT), 28 Simonside Walk, Ormesby, Cleveland. Tel. (0642) 321266



#### **UK101 ADVENTURE**

A complete range of fantasy and other exciting games for the UK101 and Superboard. Programs range from small 4K utilities to amazing 16K epics. Send for free detailed catalogue of all programs, listings and booklets to:-

Adventure 10, 43 Barleycroft Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 6JX.

SUPERBOARD II. 8K, 1.5MHz, 32x32 display, 1200/300 baud Cass. In smart metal case with P.S.U. & Mod. £200 ono. Tel. 0278 785845

NASCOM 2 SOFTWARE: Extension Basic, Q-DOS disk operating system and utilities, Printer software. Games: Missile Defence, Fantasy, Bomber etc. Large SAE for catalogue to: Level 9 Computing, 229 Hughenden Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

FOR TRS80-16K-M1 & Lprinter VII: PAYE. programs, up to 10 employees, payslips, summaries. Accountant-designed. From £30. Tel. 01-995-8688, mornings or weekends

**UK 101 & SPRBD SOFTWARE ON TAPE.** 8K: Lunar Lander\*, Space Invaders\*, 3D Maze, X-wing Fighter\*, Chess Set (101 only, Maze, X-Wing Fighter, Chess Set (10 brily, 2 play), Zombie, Biorhythm (101 with printer), Startrek. 4K: Digital Clock (large hrs mins secs), Hangman. 16x48 and 25x25 displays only. '\*' = real-time! EXCELLENT GRAPHICS!! Post Christmas Prices: 300p each, or any four for 1000p incl. UK P&P. From: K A Spencer, 74 Dovers Park, Bathford, AVON

### SPORTING FORECASTS

Professor Frank George's wellknown Football Pools Forecasting program is now available on the SINCLAIR ZX81 16K

as well as:

APPLE II 32K PET 32K SHARP MZ80K 36K

Versions coming soon for: Video Genie, BBC-micro, TI 99/4

A Horse-Race Forecast Program in preparation.

Write to: Professor F.H. George Bureau of Information Science Commerce House, High Street, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks

### AROUND EUROPE IN EIGHTY HOURS

GAME ONE Starts in the Atheneum Club. The date is December 28th, the time is 4pm. Sir Roger Partington-Smythe makes a wager against you visiting 12 Capital Cities in Europe and returning to the Club before the Club Clock strikes MIDNIGHT on December 31st.

You must buy souvenirs in each city (in foreign currency) as proof of your visit. DELAYS, ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND CORRUPT OF-FICIALS MAY HINDER YOUR PROGRESS.

**GAME TWO** is a straight race around Europe for 2 players - similar problems to those in game one will be encountered. CASSETTE

SIMON V	V. HESSEL,	Dept. C,	15 Lytham	Court,
Cardwell (	Cres., Sunnir	nghill, Be	rkshire.	

16K

£4.25 COMPLETE

VIC-20 GAMES (Cassettes). Othello £4, Rat Trap £2.50, Zombies £2.50, Set £7. All 3/4K, colour graphics, great sounds. O'Neill, 5 Castlefields Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

TANEX BOARD & BASIC X-Bug for sale. Complete or separate parts. 352 4493.

**ZX81 16K GAMES.** Cassette £2.50. SAE details. Griffin, 31 Apsley Road, Oldbury, Warley, West Midlands B68 0QY.

EPROMS LOADED at minimum cost. Phone 667183 or SAE to Eprom Services, 3 Wedgewood Drive, Leeds LS8 1EF

VIC PROGRAMS! 5 fantastic games for £6.50 or SAE for details and free game to: SOFT TOYS, 14 Lockharton Ave., EDIN-BURGH

TRS80 16K LII, numeric keypad, lowercase modification, UHF modulator, 20 cassettes of programs, books and manuals £295. Telephone 0983 67890.

ZX81 16K: CHESS PROGRAM in machine code. Full instructions. £4.95. R.Shepherd, 22 Green Leys, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 7EZ.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYS, A MESSAGE LIKE THIS WILL ONLY COST YOU **£3.60** FOR 100,000 READERS.

#### -NASCOM SOFTWARE-

Adventure 16K (Nascom Approved Product) As a Advanture for instaction Approved Product As seen at PCW Show and Compec. Compact version of the classic mainframe game. Explore the mysteries of Colossal Cave, fending off evil dwarves, fierce green snakes, traversing the maze and other difficulties to find the hidden treasure chest. Over 80 locations. E15 ZAP Z80 Assembler Extended assembler; features source code comprehension, macros, multi-line statements, full error descriptions and more. Comprehensive manual supplied. Recommend 16K.

Programs run in Z80 code on Nascom 1/2 under NAS-SYS; send order (stating tape format) or SAE for further details on these and other programs to:

M.J. Evis, Dept. S, 23 Quantock Road, Bridgwater, Somerset.

#### NASCOM ULTIMATE ASSEMBLER

14K under NASDOS @ £50; Other software 5.7K standard Z80 cassette assembler with Nas resets etc. £12; 3K cassette word processor £18; Card index/catalogue program cassette £15; function decimal arithmetic module to 254 digits, listing £6.50; Lab control BASIC cassette £6; Company order and cost totaliser cassette £16; 2K position independent debug £9 and 2K relocatable disassembler £11 both cassette

Eprom and extended DDOS/DCSDOS/NAS-DOS versions of most programs available. Eprom programming & erasing service as well. Details SAE (Please)

Mr. P. Watson, 101 Village Road, Bromham, Bedford MK43 8HU.



**E29.90** The Willow Software 4K Utility ROM simply plugs into the spare utility ROM socket in your Atom and provides 18 powerful new commands and facilities including: Renumber, Range delete, Find, Auto line numbers, Pro-gram compression, Disassembler, True keyboard scan-ning, Memory dump, Variable dump, Register dump, Keyboard sounder, and much more. The Utilities make the Atom easier to use, and provide a 'toolkit' of facilities for program development in both Basic and Assembler. The ROM Utilities are professionally written and fully tested. All standard Atom facilities are unaf-fected and no textspace memory is used. Due to increased demand we are now able to offer the

Due to increased demand, we are now able to offer the Utility ROM with full instruction manual at the reduced price of only £29.90 inclusive — post free. Send cheque/PO now for delivery by return of post, or write for further details. Official orders and Dealer enquiries





#### TRS-80/VIDEO GENIE REAL-TIME **GRAPHICAL ADVENTURES**

At last a collection of totally machine code real-time adventures, much faster than their BASIC equivalents. See the rooms appear instantly upon the screen, no more tedious waiting for the room to be drawn, the ma-jor drawback with the BASIC versions. These programs also include room, treasure, and monster descriptions on the screen, a feature absent from others where a book must be read for descriptions. Send for details to: Phoenix Software, 24 The Chantry's, Farnham, Surrey

**RIBBONS FOR CENTRONICS** 737/730 printers £10 for 3 inc. VAT and postage CWO to: Lowe Electronics, Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 5LE

TEXAS TI-59 programmable + PC-100A printer + magnetic cards + instruction manuals. Price £238 / offer / p.exchange value. Respond: Electronic Design Associates, 69 Angus Close, Chessington, Surrey.

GRAFIX ZX81, ZX80 + 4K ROM. Total image manipulation system. Easy to use (no tedious number-punching). Images transfer-rable to other programs. 16 special functions including "store", "mix-images", "floating string". Cassette £3. Listing £2. (SAE for 4K ROM specification). Nick Godwin, 4 Hurkur Crescent, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5AP

RIBBONS FOR TX-80/Pet 3020, 3022 printers 20M long life — box of 12. £22 inc. VAT and postage. CWO to: Lowe Electronics, Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 5LE



ACORN ATOM for sale, fully working, PSU + 8K ROM + 2K RAM + floating point arithmetic ROM. £140 ono. Gary Miller, Pilning 2496 (near Bristol).

**CASSETTE OF PROGRAMS** for 16K Atari 400/800, including Mathstest, Pontoon, £6 inclusive. CWO (refunded if dissatisfied). Berry, 50 Brantley Road, Birmingham B6

NASCOM-2 16K RAM, Nas-Graphics ROM, 8K BASIC, Auto-cass drive, cased, separate cased PSU and manuals. £275 o.n.o. Phone: Redbourn 058-285 2781

ZX81 (16K) Software Pools Prediction Program updated to date of despatch £4.99 cassette, £4.25 listing. Bio-Date Pack (biorhythms, perpetual calendar) £3.99 cassette, £3.25 listing. Both with instructions. Simon Douglas, 5/6 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2DI

#### TRS-80 L2/GENIE SOFTWARE (16K)

SPACE INVADERS in m/c. Includes mystery ships, five levels of invaders, instant response to commands, a top 10 ladder, continuous display of Score, High Score etc. A fast, real time action packed game.

**MASTERMIND** This version will systematically work out your hidden code in seconds. Can you beat the computer in finding one of over 30000 combinations? APOLLO: Save 3000 people crash landed on the moon but avoid the dreaded aliens as you do so. An exciting m/c game.

MACHINE CODE WRITER enables you to copy any

**DEFUSE:** Can you find and defuse a bomb at 3 minutes notice?

**RATE:** Control a spacecraft given control only of its rate of change of acceleration.

ALL SIX PROGRAMS ON ONE CASSETTE for only £4.75 (inc p&p) from

K. Meeran. 32 Lismore Rd., S. Croydon, Surrey CR2 7QA

ZX81 ARCADE GAMES 4K machine code. GUNFIGHT for 1 or 2 players, gunmen, stagecoach, bullet display. SPACE IN-VADERS 49 aliens, flying saucer, deflector shield etc. GALAXY INVADERS independently moving aliens, random direc-tions. SUICIDE MISSION (scramble) three phases, obstacles, missiles, alien installa-tions, bombs and laser. ASTEROIDS, blast through asteroid belt. £3.95 on tape or send sae for details. J. Steadman, 6 Carron Close, Leighton Buzzard, Beds., LU7 7XB

**ZX81 RUBIK SOLVER.** Listing + instructions £2.50. On cassette £5.50. A.Page, 6 St Leonards Avenue, Hayling Island, Hants.

**NASCOM 1** with PSU, 16K RAM, veroframe, portable TV, cassette recorder, assembler. £180. Tel: 0246 36958.

CONTROL 240V MAINS with your computer. Our units connect to any eight bit output port, and switch central heating, alarms, lights etc. Type PB-Z-2 (£37.50) has two independent outputs. Type PA-Z has one VARIABLE output. Others available, SAE details, LEKTEK, 52 Hillingdon Road, Kingswood, Watford, Hertfordshire.

TRS-80 L2 16K, green-screen VDU games and utilities cassettes, and programming books £320. Write Sutton, 20 Falcon Close, Tidworth, Hants.

> **ZX 81 EDUCATIONAL** GOOD QUALITY CASSETTES £3.95 EACH

16K GEOGRAPHY Find towns in UK or Europe with a series of five maps drawn on the screen. Plus town and country naming program and English towns Hangman.

16K ART AND FUN Play Noughts and Crosses, Battleships or Board Game. Plus Draw a Picture, record it to display again or even print it. Plus fascinating pattern generators.

16K LEARNING FUN Add in words, work out areas and perimeters. Translate French and English. Plus vocabulary and two versions of Hangman

> From: A. Parsons, 23 Coxhill Gardens, River, Dover, Kent.

NASCOM-2 48K RAM, with NAS-SYS 3, NAS-DIS, D-BUG, in wooden case. Documentation and software, £400. Littlewick Green 3316.

EPROM PROGRAMMING to your listing. 2708/£2, 2716 (single +5V)/£3; Erasing 50p. Copying 2708/£1, 2716/£1.50. Mr. N. Moors, 41 Furness Road, Davyhulme, Urmston, Manchester M31 1UQ.

CHEAP PRINTER: Olivetti TE300 teleprinter with tape punch/reader and RS232 interface. Working but needs attention. Only £100. 0604 870184 weekends. Can deliver SE England.



=ZX81/ZX80 (8K ROM) PLUS TWELVE =# FUNCTIONS! (INSTANTLY available on POWER-UP) EPROM CARD + Pre-Programmed 2716 EPROM adds VERSATILITY to your ZX-Computer. Space to Spare for development of your own m/c Routines. Fits between Computer and any size RAM. **TOOLKIT – FUNCTIONS:**-RENUMBER (GOTO & GOSUBs correctly Renumbered). Renumbered.) FILL screen with any Character INSTANTLY. SIZE of yourProgram (Bytes). FREE Memory in Bytes. BLOCK-DELETE any section of your Program. FAST-DELETE from any point to end. D-HEX Converts Decimal to Hexadecimal. HEX-D Hexadecimal to Decimal. MUIODD Ourier MUC Incerting. Paulities Renumbered.)

M/LOAD Quick M/C Loading Routine. LIFE M/C version of Cell Generation. + more to come!Price £17.95 (inc p & p)

ORME ELECTRONICS 2 CAMBORNE, Cornwall. ELECTRONICS 2, Barripper Road,

#### EPROM PROGRAMMER

for. 2516/2716/2532/2732 Program any single, multiple location or complete Eprom in under 2 mins. Uses 6 cheap TTL ICs, for complete reliability. Software supplied for 6502, 6800, 280 plus flowcharts, circuit, full instructions and fibreglass PCB only £13.75 6809 Editor Assembler. Superb 2 pass assembler written in position independent machine code. Supports all MOTOROLA mnemonics plus directives. Many advanced features (see catalogue) Supplied on 2732 Eprom with Users manual at £34,50 Software available for 6800, 6502, Z80 send 50p for

atalogue All prices a J. MORRISON (MICROS). 2 GLENSDALE STREET.

LEEDS LS9 9.J.J. TEL. (0532) 480 987

COMPLETE TRS-80 16K, L.II SYSTEM. inc: quick printer II, s/paper, Hitachi 9 monitor, all manuals, power supply, TV modulator, cables. + 50 programs, inc: Sargon, TBub, Othello, etc. Books: "Into TRS-80 Graphics", "TRS-80 Assembler Programming". Everything mint! + 140 top quality mags. inc: PCW, CT, PC, TRS-80, etc. £499. No. 01-986 4245 Evenings.

WANTED ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER with interface for micro. Would consider purchase of suitable micro also. R.T. Simpson, University College of Swaziland, Kwaluseni, Swaziland.

**ELEVEN ADVANCED STATISTICS PRO-**GRAMS for Sharp MZ80K. Cassette £10 including P&P in U.K. S.A.E. for details. Dr. S.J. Wainwright, 120 Ash Grove, Killay, Swansea

#### ZX81 MINI INVADERS (1K)

- Games 2 Galaxy Wars/Tank Battle/Yahtzee (16K) Games 1 - Mini Invaders + 16K Invaders (m/c)
- Games 3 Dodgems/Life (m/c)/Othello (m/c) (16K)

Sent by return on C12 computer cassettes £3.95 each or £10 all games on C60.

J. Edmonds, 29 Chestnut Ave., Grays, Essex

ZX81 16K programs with graphics. Cassette Z £3.00 - Hangman - 6 levels with 450 words; Bulls and Cows (Mastermind); Nim; Towers of Brahama. Cassette X £3.00. 4 "board" games for 2 players — Othello; Pipeline; Snakes and Ladders; Four in a Row. Postage 20p extra, 40p overseas. CADSOFT, 24 St. James Street, Cheltenham, Glos GL52 2SH

1K LISTINGS for ZX81. Lunar Lander, Fruit machine, Flyswat, Find sub, Towers, Simon, Duckshoot, Number square, Bulls and Cows; Guess the word. 30p each, 5 for £1.10, plus postage. CADSOFT, address above

MZ-80K BUSINESS SOFTWARE. Cassette based. Invoicing & Statements, S.A.E. for full details. M.Bellwood, 8 Barlow Rd., Sheffield S6 5HR

#### **ATOM SUPER SOUND SYNTHESISER.** 9

tone channels, 3 noise channels, 6 parallel ports, amp and speaker. Envelope, volume, pitch all under software control, plugs into ATOM expansion socket £79.95. 8 way Joystick Controller plugs into one of the syn-thesiser ports £14.95. 5V5A power supply £44.95. All built and cased. All prices fully inc. For more details send SAE to: R. Shillito, 5 Ingarfield Road, Holland, Clacton, Essex.

TRITON L7.2 11K RAM with monitor cased. 1200 baud interface cassette machine plus programs £349. Poole 86618.

#### **ZX81 INTERFACE**

REM 8 Input & 8 Output Lines (30mA Sink) REM Can be used with RAM PACK REM Connections via D.I.L. Skts. (Plugs included) REM Money Back Guarantee REM £15.90 + £1.00 p&p Built & Tested BOLTON ELECTRONICS, 44 Newland Drive, Bolton, Lancs BL5 1DP. Tel. 64772 (after 6pm).

ATOM CASSETTES. Adventure Software (12K): Atom Adventure £6.75, Pirate Island £6.75, Write Your Own £5.75. Action games (machine code): Colour Space Invaders 6K + G2a £3.75, Chaser 3K + G0 £3.75. Disassembler £1.75. SAE for details. Hopesoft, Hope Cottage, Winterbourne, Newbury, Berks.

MICROTAN 65 TANEX 10K Basic X-Bug 8K RAM minirack keyboard & case, keypad & software £220. PH Blidworth (062 34) 6587.

EPROM PROGRAMMING £3/K erasure free. Small mods 1/2 p/byte. Only 2716, 2532 or 2516. Min order £1. Enquiries send SAE to G.J. Heap, 75, Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 2LX.

TRS80 16K L2 Excellent condition complete with carrying cases and assorted software £320. Tel. (0248) 712014.

#### ZX81

Useful engineering programs 16K. Tape 1 continuous beams and bolt groups. £5, or SAE for details to:

Stress Consultants Ltd., 30 Sunnybank Rd., Farnborough, Hants GU14 9NX

**RUBIK SOLVER ZX81.** Listing + instructions£2.50. On cassette £5.50. A.Page, 6 St Leonards Avenue, Hayling Island, Hants.

#### ACORN ATOM QUALITY MACHINE CODE SOFTWARE

SPACE ADVENTURE (12K gr.4 m/c)£6
Real time adventure in an alien spaceship.
SPACE INVADERS (12K gr.4 m/c)
full feature version of the arcade game.
REVERSI (7K gr.0 m/c)£6
levels of play, graphic board, problem setting, etc
E6 LABYRINTH (9K gr. 3 m/c)
ind your way out of a 3D maze displayed in 3D.
AIR STRIKE (9K gr. 3 m/c)
Attack the enemy but watch out for flak and enemy
lanes
CHASE (9K or 4 m/c)
ast thinking required to heat the robots
ROAD BACE (4K or 9 m/c)
ry staving on the track for as long as possible, but
neware of other cars overtaking
EIZZI E BRICKS (4K or 1 m/c)
Joving wall breakout with a difference
$E_1 I7A (7K \text{ ar } 0 \text{ m/c})$ E3
Converse with your sympathetic computer. With excess
of 100 replies
n roo replies.
All prices shown are inclusive, no extras. SAE for
atalogue free with each order. All games with sound
ind supplied on quality C15 cassettes.
Pro Software

121 Tyn-y-Twr, Baglan, Port Talbot, West Glam SA12 8YE

=16K-ZX81 FLEXIBILITY	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS Teletype 743 KSB	ZX81 16K RAM
ERGE — At last you can dissect, append, merge and renumber BASIC programs.	as new with leads and manual £205 o.n.o. Phone (0733) 260807 evenings.	Cassette Games to Test Your Skill and Tactics
Link – head the hOW with the best disassembler available for the ZX81. Gives full Z-80 mnemonics. Can be used with PROGSTORE to read any machine-code program.	SHARP MZ80K 48K 11 months old 'Sharp BASIC' manual included. £365 o.n.o. Telephone 0268 685828.	NASTY INVADERS £4.95 Get them before your bosses get you! NASTY MOUNTAIN £4.95
<ul> <li>Load two different BASIC</li> <li>programs into the ZX81. Run them separately or let one call the other.</li> <li>Four programs specially written for use with PROGSTORE.</li> </ul>	FORTH IMPLEMENT fig-forth (similar to MMS forth) on your 8080/Z80 system with our assembly language listing only £12.50.	Adventures on your way through the Mountain. If that's too easy, try the Very Nasty Game with its 16 Levels of
Progstore expansion and renumbering routine (GOTO, GOSUB & RUN correctly altered).	Lambert Printers, 9 Newfield Drive, Moorends, Thorne, Yorkshire.	<ul> <li>Play.</li> <li>user program test facility</li> <li>prices include VAT and P&amp;P</li> </ul>
LS.75 each, two programs on one cassette	SALE	Cheques/P.O.s to : GILTROLE LTD.,
ftware, 7, Lidgett Crescent, Roundhay, Leeds LS8 1HN	Paper Tape Punches and Readers, Cassette Drives, Printers, Voltage Stabilisers, VDU's,	WARKS. CV21 4DH.
	Send S.A.E. for list or call and see.	MARCH
EST, SERVICE, REPAIRS	GILINSKY 15 THORNHILL PARK.	A & F SOFTWARE
omputers ● Peripherals ● Disc Drives y Boards ● S100 Boards	SUNDERLAND SR2 7LA Tel: 0783 44770	AMOS OF EXETER
EPROM SERVICE		AUDIO COMPUTERS
Program ● Copy	TANGERINE MICRON, 10K Microsoft	BUG BYTE
O UP-GRADES HARDWARE	basic, all manuals, can demonstrate (North	BYTE SHOP COMPUTERLAND5
ives Disc Drive PSU's & Cabinets		CAMBRIDGE COMPUTER STORE47 CAMBRIDGE LEARNING
Printers • Memory Expansions	<b>EXPANSION PROM BOARD</b> for super- board/101 Plugs into basic 4 socket. Ac-	CASTLE ELECTRONICS
to cent I/Face for Nascom	cepts 2516s/ROMs leaving 3 relocateable	CHANNEL ISLAND COMPUTERS
rive & Printer Cables	sockets for expansion. Kit £9.95. Board £6.95. G.Heath, 103 Pollards Oak Rd., Oxted,	COMMODORE PET
Elec. Comp. Servs. Ltd.,	Surrey.	COMPUTABITS
Guildford, Surrey.		COMPUTER CONCEPTS
Tel: (0483) 504897.	70 ZX81 PROGRAMS	COMPUTER PUBLICATIONS
	Yes 70 1K listings including, Dozens of games,	CROFTON ELECTRONICS
	Maths, Machine Code Loader, Phone Timer,	CROYDEN MICRO LTD
LA HARDWARE	Generator, and Hints'n'Tips.	DATA APPLICATIONS
Kit Built Exerciption of kit Price Price	All for only £4.95. Barclaycard/Visa accepted.	DATA RITE TERMINALS
size keyboard for ZX81 pard ready to plug in and	Pevensey Bay, E. Sussex.	DDP RESEARCH & MARKETING
oldering required) <b>£20.50 £25.75</b> ector for kit <b>1.95</b>		ELECTRONEQUIP
er feet for kit .24 Id keyboard (but not		THE ESSENTIAL SOFTWARE
10.30 36.15 includes keyboard fitted)	ZX81	FLIGHT ELECTRONICS
port - controlled by 16.95 18.95	SOFTWARE WANTED	G.P. INDUSTRIAL74
ed with a RAM pack and	Send brief details to:	A.J. HARDING
rd with 2 connectors 15.75 18.50	PSS, 112 OLIVER ST,	HENRYS RADIO
be only ordered if built	COVENTIN	HILDERBRAY LTD
nalogue converter board 16.95 18.95	<b>ZX81.</b> Eight 1K animated games including	INTERFACE
e connector, single. 1.30	"Midnight Park", "Grandprix". £3.95. APY	J.K. GREYE SOFTWARE
e connector, double 1.60 nector for back of ZX81 2.95	(Software), 33 Kings Copse Road, Hedge	KNIGHTS TV & COMPUTERS
uainted with your ZX81. Tim	End, Southampton.	LOWE ELECTRONICS
Machine code on your ZX81. Tony	The second secon	MARCH COMMUNICATIONS
r ZX81. Programming for Real	NASCOM 1 48K RAM NAS SYS, NAS BUG ZEAP 2 NAS DIS EPROMS Also	MARLOW SUPPLIES
pe for Real Applications book 11.44	Crystal 2.2 Basic, Microsoft Basic tape, Cot-	MICHAEL ORWIN
rices included Postage and VAT.	tis Blandford cassette interface, VDU built 19" rack working £325 ono. 0656 714528.	MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATION86 MICROGEN 8
DITCH ELECTRONICS		MICROSTYLE
DITCH WORCS B97 4BU	mind: A version of Mastermind, Startrek: the	MICROVALUE
. Redditch (0527) 61240	classic game. Reverse: arrange the digits. All	PEDRO COMPUTER SERVICES
am to 12.30, 1.30 to 5)	K.Stone 7 Woodside Road, Bickley, Kent.	PROGRAM POWER
and a strange of the first of the strategic sector in	7881 Fight 1K animated games including	QUICKSILVA
ATOM DOODLES	"Defender", "Starwars". Cassette £3.95 or	SILICA SHOP
ease the artist within you! es&line drawing, airbrush, rubout plus save	listings £1.20 + S.A.E. Also 16K cassette in-	SILVERSOFT
inished doodle on black or white screen. graphics 2 or 4 only £4.95 on cassette from:	£3.95. APY (Software), 33 Kings Copse	SUPERIOR SYSTEMS
er Productions, 39 Lilian Rd.,	Road, Hedge End, Southampton.	SUPERSOFT
worth, Norwich NA 10 3PZ.	755 10 alter 24 5 40 min 50 40 5 50 05 20	TECHNOMATIC
	MULTISHAPE LEDs £2.45, SOLID STATE	TEMPUS
PET 32K	BUZZERS (specify voltage) £1.75. P&P 25p	TIMEDATA
A, cassette and software incl. Editor and Pascal £450.	LISTS PETRON ELECTRONICS 1	TOR-DATA
234) 56049).	Courtlands Rd Newton Abbot Devon.	A WEST & PARTNERS

# PROGMERGE – At last you can dis merge and renumb Initial and the second seco Cassettes £3.75 each, two programs of £6.00.

ACS Software, 7, Lidgett Crescer Leeds LS8 1HN

#### TEST, SERVICE, REP

Microcomputers
Peripherals
Memory Boards
S100 Boards

● Erase ● Program ● Copy For 1K, 2K, 4K EPROMs

#### MICRO UP-GRADES, HA

• Disc Drives • Disc Drive PSU's

Elso Drive S Disc Drive PSU's
Epson Printers Memory Expa
Printer I/Faces 28/BASIC PS
RS232 to cent I/Face for Nasco
Disc Drive & Printer Cables

A.N. Elec. Comp. Ser 211 Park Barn Dri Guildford, Surre Tel: (0483) 50489

#### **ZX HARDWA**

Description of kit	Kit	Built
40 key full size keyboard for ZX81		
(Built keyboard ready to plug in and	£20 50	£25 7
Edge connector for kit	120.00	1.9
Set of rubber feet for kit		.24
Case to hold keyboard (but not 7X81)	10 20	26 1
(Built price includes keyboard fitted)	10.50	50.10
24 line I/O port - controlled by		
Can be used with a BAM pack and	16.95	18.9
printer)		
In/Out edge connector		3.00
Motherboard with 2 connectors	15.75	18.50
(Built can be only ordered if built	2.40	3.00
motherboard ordered)		
Digital to analogue converter board	16.95	18.9
IC		6.89
23 way male connector, single.		1.30
23 way male connector, double		1.60
Books		2.50
Getting acquainted with your ZX81. Ti	im	
Hartnell	1. Т.	£4.95
Baker	I. Tony	5.95
The Sinclair ZX81. Programming for R	eal	
Applications. Randle Hurley, 170 page	S.	6.95
Send 10" x 7" SAE for free illustra	ted cata	loque.
All prices included Postage a	and VAT	
REDDITCH ELECTI	RON	201
ILLUUI ULLEUI		

21 FERNEY HILL AVE **REDDITCH, WORCS B** Tel. Redditch (0527) (9am to 12.30, 1.30

ATOM DOODLES will release the artist v Basic shapes & line drawing, airbrush, r & load of finished doodle on black or v 3%K using graphics 2 or 4 only £4.95 or Hamster Productions, 39 Spixworth, Norwich NF

PET 32K New ROM, cassette and softwar Assembler and Pascal £450. Bedford (0234) 56049).



# INGENIOUS Genie I





\*FULL SIZED KEYBOARD \*ASSEMBLER AND BASIC \*HIGH RESOLUTION COLOUR GRAPHICS

NAME AND ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION OF A D

from:

£120

+ VAT

TANTEL 'PRESTEL' adaptor Converts any black and white or colour T.V. for 'PRESTEL' reception. £170 + VAT

## **Printers**

EPSON MX80 EPSON MX100 ANADEX PAPER TIGER T.E.C. SCRIPTA MICROLINE 80



Telephone: (0225) 334659.





The EG 602 printer can be connected to the Genie either through the expander or directly into the computer using the Parallel Printer Interface. It is a compact unit, with an 80 column,  $5 \times 7$  matrix print-out, operating quietly and efficiently at 30 characters per second.





### **Disk Drive**

As well as the obvious advantage of mass storage, the addition of the disk system to the Genie means much faster access to other languages and full random access file handling. Up to 4 of these 40 track drives can be used on a system.

SPECIAL TECHNICAL GENIE **HOT – LINE ON 0629 4995** for all your technical advice and service back-up on any aspect of the Genie system direct from the experts!

For full details and demonstration of Genie I, Genie II or advice on any aspect of the system, either call in to your local dealer, or write directly to the sole importers at the address below.



Telephone: 0629 4995. Telex: 377482 Lowlec G.

 ...that's the only word to really describe
 the superb Genie

 microcomputer system, the home
 computer which is

 compatible with the TRS 80, and ideal for
 all micro 

 enthusiasts, especially the committed
 hobbyist.

 Genie has now been upgraded to Genie I, incorporating all of the original,
 excellent features, but with the addition of:

 excellent features, but with the addition of:
 Extended BASIC, including RENUMBER and SCREEN PRINT.

 Full upper and lower case, flashing cursor and auto-repeat on all keys.
 An internal SOUND UNIT to add a new dimension to your own programs.

 A MACHINE LANCUAGE MONITOR, with Display, modify, enter and execute
 (with break pointe) facilities

A MACHINE LANGUAGE MONITOR, with Display, modify, enter and execute (with break points) facilities. Genie I has all of this, plus the built-in cassette deck, 16K RAM, 12k ROM with BASIC interpreter, full-size keyboard, an extremely wide range of new and up-dated peripherals, and literally 1000's of pre-recorded programmes available. Yet, almost unbelievably, the price of Genie I is even lower than that of the original Carrie Genie

### **Ingenious for business**



Numeric keyboard Four usable, definable 0 function keys. Extension to BASIC

Basic business commands Fully expandable with the same peripherals

#### New!...12" Monitor

Now, a choice of 2 monitors giving a clear easy to read image. The updated EG101 has a new green phospher tube.



with the following features



### New!...Expander

An updated Expansion Box (EG 3014) is a major feature of the new Genie I system, and unleashes all its possibilities, allowing for up to 4 disk drives with optional double density. It connects to a printer, or RS232 interface or S100 cards. There is 16k RAM fitted and it has a new low price!